The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889. NO 3.

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Select Story.

THIRD CLASS.

(Continued from last week.

"If you must you must," said I assuming a carelessness I was far from feeling; "but, really—Vercoe, will you excuse me a moment?" Then turning to the detective again: "You say you must and will see these ladies at once; well, wait a few moments—no, no trickery! I am going to have a cup of tea with them in their private sittiug-room, and you can go with me as another friend I have just met accidentally in the billiard-room, as they know I met Mr. Vercoe a little while ago. You see I could hardly enter tho room and say, 'Here, ladies, is a policeman demanding an interview with one or both of you!'"

"Time's up!" said Ted; and we clasped hands as two old friends and schoolfellows will do.

"Let me hear from you now and again, Ted."

"All right, Bob. My secretary shall give you full accounts of our doings, and now and again I will enclose a short note; but you must not expect much from me in the letter writing line.

My heart beat fast as we entered number ten. What if my protege should be captured just at the last moment. I looked like a man ill at ease as I said:

"Excuse me my dear Mrs. Spence; but I have quite unexpectedly met this gentleman, and as I did not like to deny myself the pleasure of your company, I have claimed the privilege of an old friend, and brought him with me."

"Any friend of Mr. Lawson's will always be welcome; but you have forgotten, Bob, to introduce him to us," Mrs. Spence replied, affably.

"Dear me!" said I, pretending to laugh. "What a breach of etiquette! Allow me to introduce to you my friend, Mr. Arthur Randall."

The fellow was completely crestfallen; he sat down, but seemed as though he hardly knew what to do with his hands and feet. Mrs. Spence saw his embarrassment, and tried to draw him into conversation. I trembled; but at that moment—welcome sound!—Ted and his companion passed the door. I drew a sigh of relief.

"What dreadful weather we are having!" observed Mrs. Spence. "Have you traveled far, Mr. Randall? Mr. Lawson and we were snowbound last night, and, had it not been so, we should all three of us have been enjoying the festivities at Graystone Lodge. Anyway, it is lucky we have him here as a protection. It is foolish, I know; but I do not like staying for a night in a strange hotel unless we have men belonging to the party."

Conversation flagged, and both ladies seemed relieved when I begged for a little music.

"Do you like classical or popular music Mr. Randall?" said I, mischieveously. I began now to feel that I was master of the situation.

"I don't care much for music at any time," said he, in a low voice, "but should like to have a word with you in private, Mr. Lawson."

"Certainly!" I agreed; "I will retire with you for a short time directly we have had tea. A servant is just bringing it in."

"But I should like to return to York by the 9 o'clock train," he began, hurriedly.

"All right," rising to follow him.

"You gentlemen are not leaving before you have had some tea?" Mrs. Spence asked, looking bewildered at such strange behavior.

"One or both of us will return in a few seconds," I assured her.

"I don't know what apology to offer you," stammered John Dodson, alias Mr. Arthur Randall, as soon as the door was closed.

"Are you convinced of your error now?" I demanded.

"Nothing is more certain. I should never have come to Newcastle but that the Inspector was so positive that they took the train that you came by, and blew me up so soundly because I had not seen the ladies who were with you. It would have been a great rise for me to take that young rascal. But for the present the clew is lost. I have a notion he is hiding in London."

"Quite likely," I assented, and a few minutes later I returned to Mrs. Spence's sitting-room alone.

As the night wore on I thought it strange that I never before noticed the soft, low music of Laura Spence's voice. I liked to hear her sing, and felt charmed when she spoke to me, and although we none of us had much rest the night before, we did not separate until a late hour.

The time at Greystone passed too quickly, but I did not leave there until Laura Spence had promised to make me the happiest man in the world.

The nine days' talk of the North British Bank robbery ran its course, and then died away to be remembered by very few. My father seemed much interested in the affair, but felt certain the fellow had not gone to Newcastle in the same train "that my son went by," and of course I knew nothing of any one answering the description given by the police.

Time passed on, and Laura Spence became my wife, and then I told her of my strange railway adventure. We often talked about it and my wife became a staunch friend to Paul's mother and sister. The lad remained with Ted over two years and then left for the diamond digging in South Africa. For two or three years we lost sight of him, and then, with many other people, were startled by an announcement in the newspapers that Paul Rivers, who had robbed the N. B. Bank in 186–, had refunded the full amount he had embezzled, with interest. A few months later a gentlemanly little man called at my house and inquired for Mr. Lawson. My surprise may be imagined when I saw Paul Rivers standing before me.

"Why, this is an unexpected pleasure!" said I, holding out my hands.

"As soon as ever I was a free man I could not resist the longing to come over and thank you for your kindness to me and those at home," he said, earnestly.

"You are not going back, I hope?"

"Oh, yes," he replied. And back he went in a short time, taking with him his mother and sister.

Paul is a rich and prosperous man now. He often writes to Ted and me; and his letters are full of home and happiness, for he is blest with a clear conscience, a good wife, happy children and abundance of this world's goods.

—Subscribe for THE ITEM—$1 per year, in advance.

Jason's Jottings.

"That is the best currency in the world, and good the world over," remarked a business man, as he crumpled a bank-note of the "greenback" stripe in his hand. "It has not been so very many years ago that it was unsafe to accept a note without looking up a detector, and even then it was risky, as the bank on which it was payable might have broken after the detector was printed. Gold and silver currency was scarce and at a premium, yet if a person wanted to travel a hundred miles from home, he would have to procure it, or have his bank-note shaved or refused, Now, in the knowledge that our greenbacks are as good as gold, they are preferred everywhere. It is a change in financial affairs that is very creditable to our country.

To the lover of nature, the subject of trees is always interesting, and the world is so big that there is room for a tree that every person in the world may plant several each Arbor Day. It is noted that the first Arbor Day was observed in Nebraska, seventeen years ago, when 12,000,000 trees were planted. There are now in that state 605,000,000 planted trees. At this date, there are thirty-five states that observe the day. and more will follow. It is a custom that should excite the emulation of every state. As promoters of the public health, there is nothing so good as a grove of trees. Let every one get ready to plant a tree on the 26th inst.

The "pigs in clover" toy has a rival in the form of another, known as "pussy in the corner," the latter being much more difficult than the first. To but a pussy in each of the four corners, although not impossible, is not an easy thing to do; and, no doubt, the invention will find as many purchasers, and as much time will be wasted over it, as in the case of "pigs in clover."

The appropriation bill which passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg last week, for the maintenance of soldiers' orphans, for the next two years, and excluding the syndicate schools, will close the Chester Springs, McAllisterville, Mount Joy, and Mercer schools on the 1st of June next, without some other provision is made for them. What will become of the school property? Will it be let stand and go to decay like at Cassville? There is no doubt that the buildings at Cassville could be made ihto a very attractive place for some purpose or other.

Mrs. Jacob Spahn, a well-known and highly-esteemed lady of the Little Valley, died at her residence on Wednesday evening, about 5 oclock, in the 31st year of her age. Her death resulted from consumption. Her companion, who shared the joys and sorrows of life with her, is left to mourn his loss. Two children also survive her. The funeral took place on Friday, Rev. Long, of the Reformed church, officiating. Interment in the Little Valley cemetery, near the home of the deceased.

There is a great demand just now for carpenters, plumbers, painters and paper-hangers in town and country. Many places recently occupied by tenants, require alterations or repairs, which could not be made while the old tenants remained. Now, everybody wants his work done at once, and every available man is being called upon for tinkering jobs and alterations. Steadier work with less hurry about it, will follow a few weeks hence, when more extensive operations begin.

The man or woman who persists in keeping the car-window open to the discomfort and danger of the other passengers in the train, is met with at this season. It made its appearance on the 6:30 o'clock, p. m., train, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top, Thursday, and persisted in keeping the window raised during the entire trip from Huntingdon to Mount Dallas, to the great discomfort of the other passengers. Senator Henry S. Taylor was killed by the open-window fiend, so his friends claim, and others have been laid upon beds of sickness. It is a little their own fault, in this case, for if they (the passengers) had complained to Conductor Corbin, the window would have been put down.

What They Say.

A copy of THE MAPLETON ITEM is on our table. It is a 5-column quarto sheet, looks bright, a good share of advertising patronage, and we hope it may be a success.—*Tyrone Times.*

THE MAPLETON ITEM is the name of a neat, 5-column, 8-page paper, published at Mapleton Depot by Swope & Thompson. We wish it success.—*Newton Hamilton Watchman.*

THE MAPLETON ITEM is the title of a new weekly newspaper to be issued this week at Mapleton, Huntingdon county, by Swope & Thompson. Mapleton is a live and progressive place, and we don't see why a paper there, if properly conducted, should not be a success.—*Juniata Herald.*

We are in receipt of a copy of the first number of THE MAPLETON (Huntingdon county) ITEM, of which Mr. H. A. Thompson is one of the publishers. The initial number is a handsome sheet, and contains much spicy local and general news matter. We wish the publishers success in their enterprise.—*Fulton Democrat.*

The first number of THE MAPLETON ITEM is on our table and a neat and pretty little paper it is. I. N. Swope and H. A. Thompson are the editors and proprietors. It is a 5-column quarto and is very cleanly printed. We trust this useful paper may prove a boon to the town and community.—*Lewistown Free Press.*

THE MAPLETON ITEM, a new five-column quarto, made its appearance last week. It is independent in polititics, but promises to do whatever it can towards having the proposed Constitutional Amendment carry on the 18th of June next. Swope and Thompson are the editors and proprietors. May it have unalloyed prosperity.—*Bellwood Bulletin.*

THE MAPLETON ITEM is the name of a neatly-printed eight-page paper, that made its appearance for the first time on the 10th inst. The publishers, Messrs. Swope & Thompson, are wide-awake newspaper men, if we can judge from the initial number of the ITEM. Success to you, is our wish.—*Coalport Standard.*

THE MAPLETON ITEM, published by I. N. Swope and H. A. Thompson, is a new local paper to appear every Wednesday at the busy town from which it takes its name. The first number of THE ITEM was struck off on Wednesday. Its departments are full of locals and suggestive reading. We wish it success, for its proprietors are worthy of it.—*Jason in Everett Press and Leader.*

THE MAPLETON ITEM, the first number of which was issued last week by I. N. Swope and H. A. Thompson, is the latest candidate for public endorsement in the journalistic field. The paper looks neat, is carefully conducted, and will be furnished subscribers at $1 a year, spot cash. We hope the fondest hopes of its founders may be realized and that their labors may bring them shekels in rich abundance.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

We are in receipt of the initial number of THE MAPLETON ITEM, an eight-page paper, of five columns each, of which Messrs. I. N. Swope and H. A. Thompson are the editors and proprietors. It gives evidence of ability and will no doubt improve with age. The merchants of Mapleton appear to appreciate the project, as it makes its debut with a liberal advertising patronage. We wish the new venture unbounded prosperity.—*Port Royal Times.*

THE ITEM, a new paper which not only wants, but also deserves patronage, is published by Swope & Thompson at Mapleton Depot. We wish the enterprise every success and that the publishers may have a happy and prosperous life while engaged in journalism. The paper is a 5-column quarto, printed from new type on excellent paper, and indicates that THE ITEM will not be lacking in material or workmanship. Its news columns are replete with the best and latest information.—*Mount Union Times.*

RESCUED IN MID-OCEAN.

The Sinking Danmark's Passengers Saved by the Missouri.

Picked Up at Sea and Taken to the Azores.

The 672 people who sailed from Copenhagen on the ill-fated Danmark March 26, and who were feared to be lost, are all safe. The glad tidings were flashed across the Atlantic cable to Funch, Edye & Co., the New York agents of the Thingvalla Line. The cablegram they received read as follows:

Message received from Lisbon: Passengers and crew all saved. Brought to the Azores by steamer Missouri. Three hundred and forty passengers follow Missouri to Philadelphia. Remainder still at the Azores.

This message came from Lisbon, Portugal, via Copenhagen, the information having been brought there from the little steamer which plies between that port and Fayal, in the Azore Islands.

The Danmark, when she left Copenhagen on March 26, had 628 passengers on board and fifty-four officers and crew. The first news of the disaster was when the City of Chester, which arrived at Queenstown early in April, reported having passed the Danmark on April 8 in latitude 48 north, longitude 37 west, in a waterlogged condition, and without a soul on board. All the boats were gone, and a chain dangled from the bow. It was thought at first that some steamer had endeavored to tow her, and, finding that the Danmark was soon to sink, had taken her passengers and crew on board and abandoned her; but as day after day went by, and arriving steamers brought no news of the missing people, the belief became general that all had been lost after taking to the boats.

A cablegram from Lisbon, Portugal, gives the following particulars: Officer Lahan and forty-two of the crew of the steamer Danmark are coming here from the Azores. The Danmark broke her shaft on April 4, when 800 miles off Newfoundland. Immediately after the accident Engineer Kass was found dead in the engine room, evidently struck by a wheel that had been freed by the breakage of the shaft.

The officers acted coolly, and the crew behaved well. The vessel, powerless, drifted in the trough of the sea, and a leak astern made things look serious.

Distress signals were raised, and the day after the accident the steamer Missouri came up with her officers volunteering to do all in their power toward relief. She made room for twenty cabin passengers, and fastening hawsers, began towing the disabled steamer.

After the first day's towing, the Danmark began settling noticeably. The second day it grew worse, and she dragged heavily.

In the interim the 700 steerage passengers were growing restive and hard to control, and the officers inaugurated military discipline, the crew obeying admirably, greatly assisting in preserving order in the steerage.

At the end of the third day after the accident the officers of the Danmark saw that the water was continually gaining on the pumps, and the after portion of the vessel became untenable.

The Missouri had no more room for passengers, but by moving her cargo managed to make room.

The situation on the Danmark grew desperate on the third day and the passengers were transferred, the boats of both vessels being used for the purpose, those of the Danmark being afterward abandoned.

When the officers of the Danmark left her deck her bow was clear of the water and her stern almost submerged.

The Missouri sailed from London March 28 for Philadelphia, but with the emergency of her burdensome complement of passengers, headed for the Azores as the nearest point. She arrived there safely and left 320 passengers, together with the officers and crew.

The first officers immediately started back to Copenhagen. The Missouri continued her voyage to Philadelphia with 340 of the Danmark's passengers aboard, which port she reached without incident.

The Azore Islands are about 700 miles west of the coast of Portugal. The spot where the waterlogged Danmark was sighted by the City of Chester was about 325 miles northwest of Fayal, almost in mid-ocean. The Danmark was in the trough of the sea, and had apparently been abandoned some time.

A BOGUS KING.

How a Californian Governs One of the Aleutian Islands.

A Washington special says: A very pretty little story, which promises to develop an interesting trial, comes to Washington from Alaska. It is to the effect that about three years ago a man named McPherson sailed from San Francisco, and eventually landed on one of the Aleutian Islands, off the coast of Alaska.

Mr. McPherson's entire outfit consisted of a suit of clothes, an American flag, together with a paper purporting to have been signed by Attorney-General Garland, appointing him United States Commissioner. As soon as he landed on the Island he raised the American flag with a great deal of ceremony, took command of 600 natives and compelled them to address him as King McPherson. Each season he exacted heavy tribute.

Things went along very smoothly until a few months ago, when reports states that he had some difficulty with three of his subjects, and, fearing that there might be a mutiny, he determined to dispose of all those who did not bow to his authority.

He arrested three recalcitrant Aleuts, tried them by court martial, and sentenced them to be hanged. He carried out the sentence. Somehow or other, a report of McPherson's rule reached the Treasury Department, and a special agent was sent to his island to investigate the matter.

The agent recently reported the facts to Secretary Windom substantially as they are given above. Now it is said that a revenue cutter will be sent to the island for the purpose of arresting McPherson. It is the intention of the authorities to bring him to San Francisco and try him for murder.

A WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

A Bullet Extracted From a Would-Be Suicide's Brain.

A year ago, while crazed with drink, George Lucas, of Dubuque, Iowa, fired a bullet into his brain from a 32-calibre revolver. He recovered from the wound sufficiently to attend to his business. A few days since he visited his physician and complained that he felt something in his head. The wound was probed, and the doctor succeeded in extracting the bullet. It had penetrated the front lobe of the brain over an inch. The doctor says there is no doubt of Lucas's complete recovery. The case is an extraordinary one and has been widely discussed by the medical fraternity.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GENERAL CHARLES KINNAIRD GRAHAM, of the United States Army, died of pneumonia, at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., aged sixty-five.

THE Conshohocken Worsted Company, of Philadelphia, has made an assignment. The company operates three mills and the monthly pay-roll amounted to about $35,000. Liabilities $900,000.

MRS. RUMMAGE, of Pittston, Penn., overcome by grief, committed suicide by jumping into a reservoir. Her son committed suicide a year ago, and her husband was killed by lightning last September.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has declined the post of one of the Commissioners of the New High Bridge Park, to which he was recently appointed by a New York Judge.

DR. SAMUEL W. GROSS, the eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia, has just died.

GENERAL SEIGEL has sent to Commissioner Tanner his resignation as Pension Agent at New York city, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

JUDGE WALLACE'S order dissolving the injunction of the Western Union Company was recorded in the United States Circuit Court. On Mayor Grant's order the Bureau of Incumbrances, of New York city, tore down the wires and poles on Broadway from Fourteenth street to Twentieth, and were to continue on until Fifty-eighth street was reached.

THOMAS F. SCANLAN, a piano manufacturer of Boston and Roxbury, Mass., has failed for $200,000.

THE ferryboat New Brunswick, which plied between New York city and the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City, was burned to the water's edge, causing a loss of $65,000.

WILLIAM T. MEEKIN, aged nine, died at Fall River, Mass., of hydrophobia. He was bitten on March 17, and the wound was allowed to heal without being cauterized.

GENERAL SAMUEL KENNEDY DAWSON, United States Army, retired, died at Orange, N. J., aged sixty. He was born in Pennsylvania, and graduated at West Point in 1849.

JAMES FIELDS was fatally shot by his wife at Butler, Penn. Mrs. Fields was reading a book and her husband ordered her to come to bed. She refused, he struck her and the shooting followed. Before dying Fields exonorated his wife, saying she had shot in self-defense. When Mrs. Fields appeared at the coroner's inquest her face was mashed almost beyond recognition.

WHILE engaged in removing wires and telegraph poles in New York city, under the supervision of the Bureau of Encumbrances, two men were pulled from a three-story window and one, Early, was instantly killed.

WM. M. CALLENDER, the President of the Newark (N. J.) Insulating and Waterproofing Company, is missing, with $400,000 of the company's funds.

AT Farmington, Penn., an ore mine, the shaft of which is 125 feet deep, caved in. Eighteen men were in the mine and a dozen of them were partially covered with the falling mass. Richard Ettinger was crushed to death.

THERE were twenty-five cases of smallpox in Nanticoke, Penn. The disease appeared to be spreading in all directions.

South and West.

CHARLES F. HATCH, President of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company, and P. E. Lockwood, a real estate dealer and capitalist, formerly of New York, both committed suicide in Minneapolis, Minn.

THE Governor of South Carolina has granted a full pardon to two colored lynchers convicted of murder, his ground being that they had simply followed the example of white men, who had never been punished.

DAVID LINDSAY, a farmer over sixty years old, living near Ann Arbor, Mich., shot and killed his adult son in a drunken quarrel.

GUS SUNDERLAND, a colored boy, living at Mosely, S. C., was left by his mother to take care of a younger brother, and getting tired of the job, put a rope around the baby's neck and hung it to the rafter of the house. The child was dead when found.

A CYCLONE swept over Montgomery, County, Ala. Two men were instantly killed by lightning and several others were shocked and seriously injured. Houses were blown down and damage done to young corn and cotton crops.

A TERRIBLE forest fire in Patrick County, Va., swept everything before it. One man, six horses, a large number of hogs and cattle, and about 200 dwellings and tobacco barns were consumed. Many poor people are left in a destitute condition.

JAMES A. SEXTON has been appointed Postmaster at Chicago.

W. H. PETTIT, aged seventy-two, his wife and his son, Washington, got into a fight at Kearney, Neb., over a loaded gun. The fight ended when the gun went off and blew the old man's head to atoms.

THE schooner Rio Lupton capsized in Albermarle Sound, N. C. The Captain and one of the crew were drowned.

CHARLES FUNK, a cigar manufacturer, of Kankakee, Ill., shot his divorced wife fatally and then killed himself.

THIRTY-FIVE residences and business houses in Muir, Mich., were burned.

A WONDERFULLY rich discovery of copper was made at Duluth, Minn., by workmen excavating for a public building site.

THE Standard Oil Company has purchased a controling interest in the Ohio Oil Company, thus coming into possession of the Lima oil fields.

IT is estimated that twenty-five lives were lost during the recent prairie fires in Dakota.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE was inaugurated as Governor of New Mexico.

NATURAL gas was turned into the pipes in Dayton, Ohio, for the first time. Extra pressure was put on at the wells in Mercer County and the gas traveled through the pipes forty-eight miles to Dayton in twenty-five minutes.

AT Manatee, Fla., Isaac Jones (colored) assaulted his four-year-old daughter with a heavy iron bar, breaking every bone in her body and killing her instantly. Jones's wife, who attempted to interfere, also received fatal injuries.

PERRY WINE, a well-known citizen of Brockton County, W. Va., was felling a tree, when it broke across the stump, demolishing the house, and killing his wife and three children.

A PACKAGE containing $15,000 in gold mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Northern Pacific Express Company in Brainerd. Minn.

Washington.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM ROGERS TAYLOR, United States Navy, retired, died in Washington. He was born at Newport, R. I., November 7, 1811, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828.

THE Chinese Minister gave a gorgeous spread at Washington to the Cabinet and a host of high officials. A magnificent display of roses was one of the features of the banquet.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER presented to the Supreme Court the resolutions of the Bar on the death of Justice Matthews and made an appropriate speech, to which Chief Justice Fuller replied, and the resolutions were spread upon the records.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison and her guest, Miss Murphy, of Minneapolis, and Secretaries Blaine and Windom, went down the Potomac for a day's ride on the lighthouse tender Holly. The little vessel steamed for a distance of about forty miles, and then returned to the wharf, which was reached about six o'clock. Before leaving the President received the Chicago and All America baseball clubs in the East Room.

THE President has appointed William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, Solicitor of the Treasury, and William H. Whiteman, of Mexico, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

UPON the authority of Russell Harrison, the President's son, it is stated that the White House inmates suffer from a plague of red ants.

THE annual session of the National Academy of Sciences was begun in Washington.

THE United States Pension Agent, Barger, of Columbus, Ohio, has just made the payment of the largest voucher ever paid to a private soldier. Philip Flood, of Elyria, is the beneficiary. He is to be paid at the rate of $8 per month from Nov. 14, 1862; $25 per month from July 4, 1864; $31.25 from June 4, 1872; $50 per month from June 4, 1874; $72 per month from June 17, 1878, making a total of $14,960. From this time on he will be paid $72 per month.

THE National Academy of Science held a meeting at Washington and the following officers were elected: President, O. C. Marsh, of New Haven, Conn., re-elected President for a term of six years, and Professor F. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, Vice-President for a similar term.

SUPERINTENDENT BELL, of the Foreign Mails Office, has received a communication from the postal authorities of Germany recommending the establishment of "sea post offices" for the distribution of German-American mails on shipboard.

RED CLOUD, the big Sioux Indian Chief, called on the President accompanied by Agent Jordan, of the Rosebud Agency.

FROM one hundred to one hundred and fifty fourth-class postmasters are now being appointed daily.

THE President made the following appointments: Robert P. Porter, of New York, editor of the *Press*, to be Superintendent of Census; J. W. Cunningham to be Assayer of the United States Assay Office, at Boise City, Idaho; William H. Calkins, of Washington Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John B. Donnelly to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and ex-Congressman Edward S. Lacy, of Michigan, to be Comptroller of the Currency.

ADDITIONAL nominations by the President: Marvelle W. Cooper, of New York, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York; Marshal J. Corbett, of New York, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York; Timothy Guy Phelps to be Collector of Customs for the District of San Francisco; F. Snowden Hill, of Maryland, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland, and John H. Cozzens, of Rhode Island, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Newport, R. I.

THE Mexican Government has accepted the invitation and will be duly represented at the International Marine Conference to be held at Washington, October 16, 1889.

Foreign.

JOHN ALBERT BRIGHT, the candidate of the Liberal Unionists, was elected to succeed his father, the late John Bright, as representative of Birmingham in Parliament. Mr. Bright received 5610 votes, against 2560 votes for William C. Beale, the Gladstonian candidate.

GABRIEL DUMONT, the late leader in the Riel rebellion in the Northwest Territory, has arrived again on the scene of the 1885 battles, and is addressing meetings of half-breeds, urging them to press their grievances upon the Canadian Government.

AT Ruatan, Jamaica, West Indies, the Rev. Henry Hobson, his wife and her companion, a young girl, all natives of Jamaica, were murdered by Joseph Bures.

MR. GOSCHEN, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, laid before the House the budget for the coming financial year. It shows a deficit of $10,000,000. This Mr. Goschen proposes to fill up by an increase of the death duties and a slight increase in the duty on beer.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK and Councilor Kranel will be German delegates to the Samoan Conference.

AN election was held in Rochester, England, to fill the Parliamentary seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Colonel Hughes-Hallet. The balloting resulted in favor of Mr. Hugessen, the Gladstonian candidate.

THE police of Paris have searched the residences of General Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort and have seized a number of papers.

AT Buenos Ayres the National Government has closed the Bolsa because of disobedience to the decree issued a few days ago forbidding speculation in gold, and great was the excitement among the aggrieved brokers.

MR. PARNELL has instituted a suit against the London *Times* for libel, claiming $500,000 damages.

CHOLERA is epidemic in the Phillippine Islands. One thousand five hundred cases are reported, of which 1000 have proved fatal.

AN explosion occurred in a colliery belonging to the Rothschilds at Tiefblau, Austria. Five men were killed, two dangerously injured and six missing.

THE Town Council of Edinburgh, Scotland, has decided, by a vote of eight to five, to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell.

A FAMINE was raging at Bicze, Wuag and Bistritz, Hungary. Hundreds of persons were starving and dying.

A "WHITE BOOK" issued by Germany contains a savage rebuke by Prince Bismarck of Consul Knappe, the German Consul in Apia, Samoa. Prince Bismarck concludes the report by declaring that Germany has nothing to do with the internal affairs of Samoa. The German mission in Samoa is restricted to protecting German citizens, and enabling them to develop their commercial interests.

THE Roumanian Parliament has voted a credit of $3,000,000 for strengthening and increasing the fortifications on the frontier.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

A Whole Party Lost Through One Man's Lack of Nerve.

At the Alabama Midland crossing of the Cattahooche River, near Bainbridge, Ga., two boats, with seven and eight men respectively, were crossing the river, when one of the boats commenced sinking, and one of the men jumped to the other boat and capsized both boats. Five men were drowned. They had been breaking rock for the Alabama Midland bridge.

A FATHER'S FRENZY.

Frank Hancock, of Addison, N. Y., Kills His Four Children and Himself.

Mrs. Frank Hancock, of Addison, N. Y., on opening the bedroom door of her house discovered her husband's dead body suspended from a rafter, and four of their children lying dead in pools of blood.

One of the boys, only a year old, who was sleeping in the cradle, was unharmed. The father had left a note, found on the cradle with a silver watch, in which he said:

"I leave my watch to baby. Care for him, and when he grows up give him the watch and say it is from papa. Bury me and the children in the cemetery at Sabinsville."

The fiendish father cut the throats of all the four children, and, not content with that, disemboweled them. The oldest was ten and the youngest four. The father's body showed that he had stabbed himself twice in the abdomen and gashed his throat. These wounds not being fatal, he slipped a rope around his neck and over a rafter and stood upon a soap box, and then kicked it from under him and strangled to death.

An examination of the father's body showed that he stabbed himself twice with a butcher knife and haggled his throat before hanging himself.

At the Coroner's inquest Mrs. Hancock said that she and her husband had not been living happily together. She admitted that she and her husband had agreed to separate on May 1, dividing the children between them.

VAULTS FULL OF MONEY.

Counting the Millions in the United States Sub-Treasury.

Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts has begun his official duties at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York, and as required by law there is to be an official count of all the money turned over to his charge.

The count of the cash in the Treasury vaults was begun by fifteen experts from Washington, under the direction of Assistant Cashier J. F. Meline, of the United States Treasury. The work started with the counting of the paper money, gold and silver certificates and United States Treasury notes, which aggregate about $25,000,000. Beside the paper money there are $108,000,000 of gold and $32,000,000 silver to be counted, in addition to United States bonds and other securities. The work of counting this immense sum of money will occupy from three weeks to a month, when the Assistant Treasurer will give his receipt for the amount in the vaults.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Family of Six Murdered and Their House Burned.

A horrible crime was reported from Macon County, N. C. W. P. Wood, an industrious farmer, lived in the country at least five miles from any neighbors. His family consisted of his wife, three sons and two daughters. Three of the children were grown, and the other two were aged twelve and fourteen years. Wood had saved some $700, and had always kept his money in an old trunk. Wood was called away from home on business. When he returned he was horrified to find his house in ashes. A short distance from the ruins he found three axes and two bowie knives, all stained with blood, and the old trunk in which he had kept his money. The trunk was broken open, and its contents were gone. Among the ashes charred bones were found, showing that the entire family had been murdered before the house was fired. There were no clues to the murderers.

QUEER RAILROAD WRECK.

A Freight Train Sinks Into a Fallen-in Coal Mine.

A remarkable freight wreck occurred on the Cairo Short Line, two miles from Belleville, Ill., the other morning. A freight train was running toward Belleville. The track was clear ahead, when suddenly, without any warning, the road-bed began to sink, and the engineer and fireman felt themselves rapidly dropping below the surface of the surrounding country. They jumped for their lives, and both escaped with a few bruises. The engine and train went down a distance of ten feet and a terrific wreck followed. The cars, engine and freight were smashed and destroyed in the earth. As soon as the frightened trainmen could recover their wits, they learned that the train was over Marsh's coal mine, and that the mine had caved it. Along the track for a distance of 100 feet the road had sunk from eight to ten feet. Two brakemen, who went down with the wreck, were seriously hurt.

A DEADLY MELEE.

Four Men Killed in a Fight Between Guards and Boomers.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: The rush for Oklahoma is diminishing rapidly. Great destitution is sure to follow, and it is not unlikely that Governmental relief will be invoked to provide for sufferers. Word has been received of a conflict between parties of boomers, cattle men and Chickasaw police at the ford at Chisholm's cattle trail, forty miles west of Oklahoma City. The cattle men were taking several hundred animals from Frank Colbert's ranch, in the Chickasaw Nation, to Kansas, but the mounted police guarding the southern border of Oklahoma refused to permit them to use the Chisholm trail leading through the new territory. A fight ensued in which the cattle men were reinforced by a party of boomers from Cooke and Fanning Counties, Texas. One of the guards, two cattle men and one boomer, named Geiss, were killed in the melee.

A WIFE MURDERER'S END.

John H. Swift Hanged at Hartford—His Sister's Unavailing Efforts.

John H. Swift has been hanged at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of his wife. The execution was a very quiet one, and the condemned man died quietly. The dead man's crime was committed on July 7, 1887, when he shot his wife, who had refused to live with him on account of his dissolute habits. Public attention has been attracted to Swift's case by the gallant fight made for his life by his sister, a young school teacher. Through her efforts a resolution was passed by the Legislature commuting the sentence to life imprisoment, but Governor Bulkeley vetoed it. Undaunted, the brave girl again went to work and succeeded in having the resolution passed over the Governor's veto by the Senate. In the House she failed, however, and sentence was carried out.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Empress of Austria is insane.

THE Queen of Greece writes poetry.

GENERAL BOULANGER is in bad health.

EX-KING MILAN has gone to Palestine.

NEAL DOW, the reformer, is eighty-four.

ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, is seventy-six.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is a little deaf in one ear.

JOHN BRIGHT had Jewish blood in his veins.

MRS. CLEVELAND shuns publicity in New York.

THE Princess of Wales is no longer a beautiful woman.

THE Prince of Wales has expressed a wish to meet Parnell.

CHARLES PRATT, the Brooklyn oil man, is worth $6,000,000.

JOHN BRIGHT was an inveterate smoker and a remarkably fine billiard player.

BISMARCK is a regular reader of many of the leading American newspapers.

KARAGEORGVITCH, pretender to the Servian throne, has come into a fortune.

THE Czar will be represented at the Paris Exposition by his second son, George.

EVANGELIST BARNES, of Kentucky, has settled on an island off the coast of Florida.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR., of New York city, is the weathiest bachelor in the country.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY, commander of our Asiatic Squadron, is a clever water color artist.

KAISER WILHELM is devoting much time and attention to the state of the German navy.

CAPTAIN HOWARD PATTERSON, of New York, will become Admiral of the Haytian Navy.

THE King of Corea begins his work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and closes at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

THE wealthiest colored man in the South is a New Orleans sugar planter named Marie. He has an income of $40,000 a year.

SENATOR QUAY is troubled with his old complaint, insomnia, and has gone to his home at Beaver, Penn., to recuperate.

SENATOR VANCE is improving rapidly at his home, in Buncombe County, N. C., and his remaining eye is stronger than it has been for years.

THE widow of the late President Barrios, of Guatemala, is one of the handsomest young widows in New York. She is worth $7,000,000.

JOHN MCKEON, the Pennsylvania oil king, is said to have an income of nearly $25,000 a month. Nevertheless he is at work by 8 o'clock every morning.

MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON is described as a "modest, black-eyed and dark-haired little woman, rather inclined to portliness, and decidedly averse to notoriety."

THE Dukedom of Buckingham has become extinct with the death of the late Duke. The ancient Earldom of Temple, however, goes to his nephew, Mr. Gore Langton.

ROBERT GARRETT, the Baltimore millionaire, is greatly improved. He will probably go to Scotland in June to hunt on the estate of Winans, whose guest he will be.

"JACK" LOGAN, the son of General John A. Logan, has an utter abhorrence of politics and political life. He is managing a stone quarry and coal mines at Youngstown, Ohio, for his father-in-law, Mr. Andrews.

IT is a curious fact that no paper has ever been able to publish a portrait of Boston's foremost preacher, Phillips Brooks. No photograph of him is obtainable for publication, and won't be if Dr. Brooks can help it.

JOAQUIN MILLER is now a prominent citizen of Oakland, Cal. Recently he gave that city fifteen acres of land for a public park. The appreciative authorities propose to reward the poet for his generosity by building a pesthouse next door to his property.

EDISON has in his workshop at Orange, N. J., a mass of flowering shrubs and spreading palms, which show that while the inventor's mind may be practical and mathematical, it also has its sentimental side. There are few men who grow flowers in their workshops.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SHOP labor is busy and well paid.

THERE are about 7,000,000 workers in England.

ELECTRICAL appliances are in great demand.

A GREAT deal of cotton machinery has been moving South.

FOUR or five new glass works are to be built in Pittsburg.

THE Chicago carpenters are organizing to secure better wages.

IN New Bedford, Mass., $13,000,000 are invested in industries.

THE low price of copper has caused the Arizona mines to shut down.

THE wood-working machinery makers propose to form a combination.

THREE dollars a week are the wages of a working milliner in London.

A NEW cotton mill is to be built in Biddeford, Me., with 90,000 spindles.

IN England the eight-hour question is even more vexed than in this country.

AS an unskilled laborer a man will receive double the salary paid a woman.

STATISTICS show enormous reductions in the weights of marine steam engines.

THE shoemakers of the country are banded in unions, but only for sick benefit purposes.

IN a German shoe shop the foreman is paid $6.50 and $7 per week; good operators, $5 to $6.

TEXTILE manufacturers are ordering enormous engines from 250 horse-power to 500.

A GREAT sugar refinery is to be established in Baltimore, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN paper makers are ordering paper making machinery from Ohio manufacturers.

A ONE-ARMED printer in Connecticut sets 1200 ems an hour and can get along as well as anybody.

A CUT of cloth consists of about forty-six yards. Some weavers can weave over a cut a loom per day.

THE agitation for reduced hours of labor is creating quite a stir among working classes on the continent.

WATCH movements are now made so cheaply by machinery that they cost at wholesale less than a dollar apiece.

DEATHS from mining explosions in England for 1888 were only forty-three. This is the lowest record since 1851.

UNION trade marks are legalized and protected by the New Jersey law, as a bill to that effect has passed the Legislature.

THERE are tailors in New York city who make a specialty of turning coats inside out and remaking them for customers.

THE statistician of the National District of Paper Hangers reports a favorable condition in most cities, but not in New York.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Aromatics at Christ's Tomb."

TEXTS: "*Bringing the spices which they had prepared.*"—Luke xxiv., 1; "*The trumpet shall sound.*"—I Corinthians xv., 52.

Enchanting work have I before me this Easter morning, for, imitating these women of the text, who brought aromatics to the mausoleum of Christ, I am going to unroll frankincense and balm and attar of roses and cardamon from the East Indies, and odors from Arabia, and, when we can inhale no more of the perfume, then we will talk of sweet sounds and hear from the music that shall wake the dead. Having on other Easters described the whole scene, I need only in four or five sentences say: Christ was lying flat on His back, lifeless, amidst sculptured rocks, rocks over Him, rocks under Him, and a door of rocks all bounded by the flowers and fountains of Joseph's country seat. Then a bright immortal, having descended from heaven, quick and flashing as a falling meteor, picks up the door of rock and puts it aside as though it were a chair and sits on it. Then Christ unwraps Himself of His mortuary apparel and takes the turban from His head and folds it up deliberately and lays it down in one place and then puts the shroud in another place and comes out and finds that the soldiers who had been on guard are lying around, pallid and in a dead swoon, their swords bent and useless. The illustrious prisoner of the tomb is discharged and five hundred people see him at once. An especial congress of ecclesiastics called, pay a bribe to the resuscitated soldiers to say that there was no resurrection and that while they were overcome of slumber the Christians had played resurrectionists and stolen the corpse. The Marys are at the tomb with aromatics.

Why did not these women of the text bring thorns and nettles, for these would more thoroughly have expressed the piercing sorrows of themselves and their Lord? Why did they not bring some national ensign, such as that of the Roman eagle, typical of conquest? No, they bring aromatics suggestive to me of the fact that the Gospel is to sweeten and deodorize the world. The world has so much of putrefaction and malodor that Christ is going to roll over it waves of frankincense and sprinkle it all over with sweet smelling myrrh. Thousands of years before this Solomon had said that Christ was a lily and Isaiah had declared that under the Gospel the desert would bloom like the rose, but the world was slow to take the floral hint. And so now the women of the text bring hands full and arms full of redolence and perhaps unwittingly confirm and emphasize the lesson of deodorization. When Christ's Gospel has conquered the earth the last offense to the olfactories will have left the world; sweet, pure air will have blown through every home, and churches will be freed from the curse of ill ventilation and the world will become two great gardens, the empurpled and emblazoned and emparadised hemispheres. Sin is a buzzard, holiness a dove. Sin is nightshade, holiness is a flower. If you are trying to reform the world open the windows of that tenement house and pour through it a draught of God's pure atmosphere and set a geranium or a heliotrope on the window sill; cleanse the air and you will help cleanse the soul. How dare this world so often insult that feature of the human face which God has made the most prominent feature in human physiognomy? To prove how He Himself loves aromatics I bring the fact that there are millions of flowers on prairies and in mountain fastnesses the fragrance of which no human being ever breathes, and He must have grown them there for His own regalement. And for the compliment the world paid Christ by giving Him a sepulcher in Joseph's garden He will yet make the whole earth a garden Yes, He expressed His delight with fragrance in the first book of the Bible, when He said: "The Lord smelled a sweet savor;" and He filled the air of the ancient tabernacle and temple with sweet incense; and there are small bottles of perfume in heaven described in Revelation as golden vials full of odors. I preach an ambrosial gospel which will yet extirpate from the world all foulness and rancidity and the last noisomeness and the last mephitic gas. Glad am I that though the world had chiefly spikes for the Saviour's feet and thorns for the Saviour's brow, the magi put frankincense upon His cradle and the Marys brought frankincense for His grave.

Notice also that Christ's mausoleum was opened by concussion It was a great earthquake that puts its twisted key into the involved and labyrinthine lock of that tomb. Concussion! That is the power that opens all the tombs that are opened at all. Tomb of soul and tomb of nations. Concussion between England and the thirteen colonies, and forth comes free government in America. Concussion between France and Germany, and forth comes republicanism for France. Concussion among the rocks on Mount Sinai, and on two of them was left a perfect law for all ages. Concussion among the rocks around Calvary and the crucifixion was made the more overwhelming. Concussion between the United States and Mexico, and a vast area of country becomes ours. Concussion between England and France, and most of this continent west of the Mississippi becomes the property of the American Union. Concussion between iceberg and iceberg, between bowlder and bowlder, and a thousand concussions put this world into shape for man's residence. Concussion between David and his enemies, and out came the psalms which otherwise would never have been written. Concussion between God's will and man's will, and, ours overthrown, we are new creatures in Christ Jesus. Concussion of misfortune and trial for many of the good, and out comes their especial consecration. Do not therefore be frightened when you see the great upheavals, the great agitations, the great earthquakes, whether among the rocks or among the nations or individual experience. Out of them God will bring best results and most magnificent consequences. Hear the crash all round the Lord's sarcophagus and see the glorious reanimation of its dead inhabitant. Concussion! If ever a general European war, which the world has been expecting for the last twenty years, should come, a concussion so wide and a concussion so tremendous would not leave a throne in Europe standing as it now is. The nations of the earth are tired of having their Kings born to them, and they would after a while elect their Kings, and there would be an Italian Republic and a German Republic and a Russian Republic and an Austrian Republic, and out of the cracks and crevices and chasms of that concussion would come resurrection for all Europe. Stagnation is deathful; concussion is Messianic.

Notice also what the angel did with the stone after he had rolled it away from the mouth of the Saviour's mausoleum. The book says he rolled away the stone from the door and sat upon it. All of us ministers have preached a sermon about the angel's rolling away the stone, but we did not remark upon the sublime fact that he sat upon it. Why? Certainly not because he was tired. The angels are a fatigueless race, and that one could have shouldered every rock around that tomb and carried it away and not been besweated. He sat upon it, I think, to show you and to show me that we may make every earthly obstacle a throne of triumph. The young men who get their education easy seldom amount to much. Those who had to struggle for it come out atop. There is no end of the story of studying by pine-knot lights and reading while the mules of the towpath were resting and of going hungry and patched and barefoot and submitting to all kinds of privation to get scholastic advantages. But the day of graduation came and they took the diplomas with a hand nervous from night study and pale from lack of food, and put their academic degrees in the pocket of a threadbare coat. Then starting for another career of hardship they entered a profession or a business where they found plenty of disheartment and no help. Yet saying: "I will succeed; God help me, for no one else will," they went on and up until the world was compelled to acknowledge and admire them.

The fact was that the obstacle between their discouraging start and their complete success was a rock of fifty tons, but by resolution, nerved and muscularized and re-enforced by Almighty God, they threw their arms around the obstacle and with the strength of a supernatural wrestler rolled back the stone, and, having become more than conquerors, they sat upon it. Men and women are good and great and useful just in proportion as they had to overcome obstacles. You can count upon your fingers of your one hand all the great singers, great orators, great poets, great patriots and great Christians who never had a struggle. That angel that made a throne of the bowlder at Christ's tomb went back to heaven, and I warrant that, having been born in heaven and always had an easy time, he now speaks of that wrestle with the rock as the most interesting chapter in all his angelic lifetime. O men and women with obstacles in the way, I tell you that those obstacles are only thrones that you may after a while sit on. Is the obstacle in your way sickness? Conquer it by accomplishing more for God during your invalidism than many accomplish who have never known an ailment. Are you persecuted? By your uprightness and courage compel the world to acknowledge your moral heroism. Is it poverty? Conquer it by being happy in the companionship of the Lord and Master, who in all His life owned but sixty-two cents, and that He got from a fish's mouth and immediately paid it all out in taxes to the Roman assessor, and who would have been buried in a potter's field had not Joseph of Arimathea contributed a place, for He who had not where to lay His head during His life had a borrowed pillow for the last slumber. There is no throne that you are sure to keep except that which you make out of vanquished obstacles. An ungrateful Republic at the ballot box denied Horace Greeley the highest place at the National Capital, but could not keep him from rising from the steps of a New York printing office on which he sat one chilly morning waiting for the boss printer to come that he might get a job, until he mounted the highest throne of American journalism. He rolled back the stone and sat upon it. A poor orphan boy, picking up chips at Richmond, Va., accosted by a passing sea Captain and invited to come on board his vessel, drops the chips and starts right away and is tossed from port to port and, homeless and friendless, wanders one day along Tremont street, Boston, and sees Park Street Church open and, speaking of it afterward on a great occasion and using sailors' vernacular, as was usual with him, he says: "I put in, I up helm, unfurled sail and made for the gallery and scud under bare poles to the corner pew. Then I hove to and came to anchor.

"The old man, Dr. Griffin, was just naming his text. Pretty soon he unfurled the mainsail, raised the topsail, ran up the pennants to free breeze and I tell you the old gospel ship never sailed more prosperously. The salt spray flew in every direction, but more especially did it run down my cheeks. Satan had to strike sail, his guns were dismounted or spiked, his various crafts by which he led sinners captive were all beached and the captain of the Lords's hosts rode forth, conquering and to conquer." Before that sailor boy was poverty, but he conquered it; and orphanage, but he conquered it; and ignorance, but he conquered it; and the scoff of the world, but he conquered it; and he rose till every sailors' bethel in the world blessed him and great anniversary platforms invited him, and Daniel Webster and Charles Dickens and Frederika Bremer, and poets, and orators, and senators sat electrified at his feet, and his gospelizing influence will go on until the last jack tar is converted and the sea shall give up its dead. All the obstacles of his life seemed gathered into one great bowlder, but Edward T. Taylor, the world-renowned sailors' preacher, rolled back the stone and sat upon it.

Yet do not make the mistake that many do of sitting on it before it is rolled away. It is bound to go if you only tug away at it. If not before, then I think about 12 o'clock noon of resurrection day you will see something worth seeing. The general impression is that the resurrection will take place in the morning. The ascent to the skies will hardly occur immediately. It will take some hours to form the procession skyward and we will all want to take a look at this world before we leave it forever and see the surroundings of the couch where our bodies have long been sleeping. On that Easter morning the marble, whether it lay flat upon your grave or stood up in monument, will have to be jostled and shaken and rolled aside by the angel of resurrection, and while waiting for your kindred to gather and the procession to form your resurrected body may sit in holy triumph upon that chiseled stone which marked the place of your protracted slumber. On that day what a fragile thing will be Aberdeen granite and column of basalt and the mortar which will rattle out of the wall of vaults that have been sealed a thousand years, and the Taj, built for a queen in India, a sepulcher two hundred and seventy-five feet high, and made of jasper and cornelian and turquois and lapis-lazuli and amethyst and onyx and sapphire and diamond, and which shall that day rain into glittering dust on groves of banyan and bamboo and palm. And all under what power? Ponderous crowbars wielded by giants? No. Thunderbolt cleaving asunder the granite? No. Battering ram swung against the walls of cemeteries? No. Dynamite drilled under the foundations of cenotaph and abbey? No. It will be done by music. Nothing but music, sweet but all penetrating music. The trumpet shall sound! You say that is figurative; how do you know? But, whether literal or figurative, it means music anyhow. The trumpet, that stirring, incisive, mighty instrument, with a natural compass from G below the staff to E above, blown above Sinai when the law was given, blown around Jericho when the walls tumbled, blown when Gideon discomfited the Midianites, blown when the ancient Israelites were gathered for worship, to be blown for the raising of the dead in the last great Easter. The mother, who, when the child must be awakened, kisses its eyes awake, does well.

But the trumpet, which when the dead are to be aroused kisses the ear awake, does better. Be not surprised if the dead are to be awakened by music. Why, that is the way now we raise the dead. Take the statistics, if you can, of the millions of souls that have been raised from the death of sin by hymns, by psalms, by solos, by anthems, by flutes, by violins, by organs, by trumpets. Under God what hosts have been resurrected by Ira D. Sankey, by Thomas Hastings, by William D. Bradbury, by Lowell Mason, by motherly lullabies, by church doxologies, by oratorios. If we raise the dead now by music, be not surprised that on the last day the dead are to be raised by music.

The trumpet shall sound! And that instrument shall have plenty of work to do on the day mentioned. It will have to sound through all the pyramids, which are only names for sepulchers, and liberate the buried kings. And through hypogean graves which were built in mounds and the hypogean graves which were dug in rocks, and through the nine hundred winding miles of catacombs under and around the Roman Campagna, where over seven million human beings sleep. And through all the crystal sarcophagi of Atlantic and Pacific and Mediteranean and Caspian and Black Sea deeps. And over all the battle fields of continents, until all the fallen troops of the English and French and Italian and German and Russian and Persian and American and the world's battle fields answer the call. Marathon, come up! Agincourt, come up! Blenheim, come up! Acre, come up! Hohenlinden, come up! Sedan, come up! Gettysburg, come up! Near Sharpsburg during our Civil War, when I was with some others under the auspices of the Christian commission, looking after the wounded, Federal and Confederate, one moonlight night I was where I could look down upon the tents of the sleeping army. Oh, what an imposing spectacle! But my subject calls us to look down upon a mightier host of soldiers slumbering their last sleep in the bivouac of the dust: the seven hundred and fifty thousand slain in the Crimean war, the eight hundred thousand slain in our American war, the fifteen million slain in the wars of Sesostris, the twenty-five million slain in Jewish wars, the thirty-two million slain in wars of Ghengis Khan, the eighty million slain in the wars of the Crusaders, the one hundred and eighty million slain in the Roman wars. Aye, according to Dr. Dick, the dead in war, if each one occupied four feet of ground, would make enough graves to reach four hundred and forty-two times around the earth.

The most of people are dead. The world is a house of two rooms, a basement, and a room above ground. The basement has two to one, three to one, four to one more occupants than the superstructure. Sickness and war and death have been stacking their harvests for nearly six thousand years. Where are those who saw the Pilgrim Fathers embark, or the Declaration of Independence signed, or Franklin lasso the lightning, or Warren Hastings tried, or Queen Elizabeth in her triumphal march to Kenilworth, or William, Prince of Orange, land, or Gustavus Adolphus crowned, or Jerome, of Prague, burned at the stake, or Tamerland found his empire? Gone! Gone!

But the trumpet shall sound. Music to raise the dead. Oh, how much the world needs it. You take a torch and I will take a torch and we will go through some of the aisles of the Roman catacombs and see the expectant epitaphs on the walls and right over where the departed sleep. You know that these catacombs are fifty or sixty feet underground, and if one loses the guide or his torch is extinguished, he never finds the way out. So let us stay close together and with our torches, as we wander along a small part of these 900 miles of underground passages, see the inscriptions as they were really chiseled there on both sides the way. On your side you read by the light of your torch: "Here rests a handmaid of God who out of all her riches now possesses but this one house. Thou wilt remain in eternal repose of happiness. A. D. 380." On my side I read by the light of the torch: "Aurelia, our sweetest daughter; she lived fifteen years and four months, A. D. 325." On your side you read: "Here hath been laid a sweet spirit, guileless, wise and beautiful. Buried in peace. A. D. 388." On my side I read: "You well deserving one, lie in peace. You will rise. A temporary rest is granted you. Plaucus, her husband, made this." On your side you read: "Nicephorus, a sweet soul, in the place of refreshment." On my side I read: "In Christ, Alexander is not dead, but lives beyond the stars, and his dead body rests in this tomb." On your side you read: "Hore, happy, you find rest bowed down with years." "Irene sleeps in God." "Valeria sleeps in peace." "Arethusa sleeps in God." "Navira in peace, a sweet soul who lived sixteen years, a soul sweet as honey; this epitaph was made by her parents."

But let us come out from these catacombs and extinguish our torches, for upon all these longings and expectations of all nations the morning of resurrection dawns. The trumpet shall sound! And the sooner it sounds the better. Oh, how we would like to get our loved ones back again! If we are ready to meet our Lord, our sins all pardoned, what a good thing if this moment we could hear the resounding and reverberating blast! Would you not like to see your father again, your mother again, your daughter again, your boy again and all your departed kindred again? Roll on sweet day of resurrection and reunion. Under the hoofs of the white steeds that draw thy chariot we strew Easter flowers. Would it not be grand if we could all rise together? You know that the Bible says we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed. What if we should be among the favored ones who never have to see death, and that while in the full life of our body we should hear that trumpet sound and these mortal bodies take on immortality. Oh, how I would hasten to two places before the close of such a day—peaceful Greenwood and the village cemetery back of Somerville. And I would cry aloud: "The hour has come, the trumpet has sounded, the resurrection is here. Father and mother, you were the best of all the group, now lead the way!" The earth sinks out of sight. Clouds under foot. Other worlds only milestones on the King's highway. We rise! We rise! We rise! to be forever with the Lord and forever with each other. May we all have part in that first resurrection.

In this dark world of sin and pain
We only meet to part again;
But when we reach the heavenly shore
We there shall meet to part no more.
The hope that we shall see that day
Should chase our present griefs away.

A CARNESVILLE, Ga., writer says: "I heard a truthful, religious old lady say that when she was a little girl she was sent to pick cornstalks with a child of a reputed witch. Growing weary of the work the child of the witch mother proposed to collect the stalks without further labor. A few minutes later the wind began to rise, furious whirlwinds made their appearance in different parts of the field, the stalks were lifted in the air and were being rapidly whirled into large heaps here and there over the field, when my informant, becoming very much frightened, begged that it might be stopped. The witch child waved her arms, the wind subsided, and the stalks were left in their disarranged condition."

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 28.

Lesson Text: "Destruction of the Temple Foretold," Mark xiii., 1-13—Golden Text: Matt. xii., 6—Commentary.

1. "And as He went out of the temple, one of His disciples saith unto Him, Master, see what manner of stones and what buildings." He was leaving the temple to return no more to that building; lovingly and patiently had He presented Himself to the rulers of the people again and again as their Messiah, only to be rejected by them; many parables had He spoken to them descriptive of their conduct and its consequences; and in the eight woes of Matt. xxiii., 13-32 (sad contrast to the eight blessings of Matt. v.) He had told them plainly what they were in the sight of God. He assures them of the doom that awaits them because of their sins, and because they would not let Him deliver them from the impending wrath so long in grace restrained, and then utters His last word to them: "I say unto ye, ye shall not see Me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." (Matt. xxiii., 33-39). As He leaves the building, sad at heart and deeply grieved for them, His people, for whom He was about to lay down His life, His disciples, almost as blind as the rulers concerning the true condition of things, try to call His attention to the building and the great stones of the temple, but a heart that could see and feel what He saw and felt had no eyes for stones or costly gifts.

2. "There shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down." The Holy Spirit had said through Micah, the prophet, 700 years before this, that Zion should be plowed as a field and Jerusalem become heaps (Mic. iii., 12); but the same prophet also said by the same Spirit that the same Zion and Jerusalem should in the last days rise from their ruins, that all nations should flow thither, and that in those days the nations should learn war no more. (Mic. iv., 1-4). After so many centuries of God's long suffering the same spirit that had testified through Micah now testifies through the greatest of all prophets, the Son of God, that it should be as it had been foretold.

3. "He set upon the Mount of Olives over against the temple." As we see this great and glorious God-man, Israel's true though rejected Messiah who shall yet be manifest as the glory of His people Israel and a light to lighten the nations (Luke ii., 32), thus lingeringly leaving His people and the Holy City, we are reminded of the visions of Ezekiel in which he saw the glory of the God of Israel slowly and lingeringly leave the Holy of Holies, and the temple, and the city, and stand for a last farewell upon this same mount on the east of the city, driven away by the sins of the people. (Ezek. viii., 3, 4; ix., 3; x., 4, 18; xi., 22, 23). But we must also remember the later visions of Ezekiel in which he saw the glory return from the way of the east, causing the earth to shine, entering the house of the Lord and filling it, pointing us forward to the time when the Lord shall return with His saints to dwell in the midst of the children of Israel for ever. (Ezek. xliii., 1-7; Zech. xiv., 3-5.)

4. "Tell us, when shall these things be? And what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled?" Matthew adds: "What shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world or consummation of the age?" (Matt. xxiv., 3, R. V. margin). Whether there was any conversation by the way as they walked from the temple out of the city and up to the Mount of Olives we are not told, but now that He is seated on the mount over against the temple, these four came to Him privately, or rather asked Him privately these questions. They were expecting that He would redeem Israel and restore to her the glory of the son of David (Luke xxiv, 21; Acts i., 6); and this their prophets had taught them to expect; take Jer. xxiii., 5-8, as a sample of what all the prophets had everywhere foretold. But they overlooked the prophecies concerning the sufferings and rejections of their Messiah, such as Isa. lii.; Ps. xxii.; Dan. ix., 26, etc.

5. "And Jesus, answering them, began to say, Take heed lest any man deceive you." Four times in this chapter we have the admonition: "Take heed" (vs. 5, 9, 23, 33); on other occasions He had said: "Take heed what you hear and how ye hear" (Mark. iv., 24; Luke viii., 18), but now it is: "Take heed lest any deceive you." If it was so in John's day that many deceivers had gone forth into the world (II John vii.), it is much more so to-day, and the child of God who would avoid being deceived must be well versed in the Word which is the Truth.

6. "Many shall come in My name, saying I am Christ, and shall deceive many." Two of these are mentioned in Acts v., 36, 37, who had many followers; and in I John iv., 1, it is written: "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God; because many false prophets are gone out into the world." Ever since the devil deceived Eve in the Garden of Eden (I Tim. ii., 14) he has been constantly at it and will continue until his masterpiece, the Antichrist of the last days, has been produced, whose destruction shall be by the Lord at His coming (II Thess. ii., 8, 9); and then shall come to pass what is written in Rev. xx., 3, the deceiver shall deceive no more till the thousand years be fulfilled.

7. "When we shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled; for such things must needs be; but the end shall not be yet." Though the earth be removed, and the mountains be carried into the midst of the seas; though the waters roar and be troubled, and the mountains shake, there is no need for any one to fear or be troubled who can truly say: "The Lord of Host is with me; the God of Jacob is my refuge." (Ps. xlvi.)

8. "These are the beginnings of sorrows or travail." That is the wars, earthquakes, famines and troubles of this verse and the last to which Luke adds "fearful sights and great signs from heaven."

9. "But take heed to yourselves, * * * ye shall be beaten * * * for my sake, for a testimony against them." This they actually experienced many a time. (Acts iv., v., xii., xiv., etc.) It has been true in greater or less degree in all times since, and shall be fearfully true again in the last years of Israel's history ere the Lord returns for their national redemption.

10. "And the gospel must first be published among all nations." Matt. xxiv., 14, says: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come." Ere Jerusalem was destroyed, Israel scattered, and the end of that dispensation fully come, the gospel had been preached in all the world and all Israel had heard (Col. i., 23), and might have received the Messiah if they would.

11. "Take no thought beforehand what ye shall speak. * * * for it is not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost." Luke xxi., 15, adds: "For I will give you a mouth and wisdom which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist." See how this was literally fulfilled in the case of Stephen (Acts vi., 10); and in the case of the Apostles, no doubt every time they were placed in such circumstances, and relied upon His promise.

12. "The brother shall betray the brother to death, and the father the son." Compare the similar statements in His instructions to the twelve when He sent them forth (Matt. x., 34-36). This too was foretold by the prophets (Ps. lxix., 8; Mic. vii., 6), and actually experienced by the Lord Jesus Himself; and if we are His faithful followers we must not expect to be better treated than our Master.

13. "Ye shall be hated of all for My Name's sake." The word of God separates us from the world, and causes us to be hated by the world, when it is clearly manifest that we are not of the world (John xvii., 14); but He has passed through it all, and feels for us, and sympathizes with us and encourages us by these words: "Blessed are ye when men shall hate you * * * for the Son of Man's sake; rejoice ye in that day and leap for joy, for behold your reward is great in heaven" (Luke vi., 22, 23).—*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Tanning by electricity is one of the newest applications in the industries.

The results of glass engraving by electricity are said to be of marvellous delicacy.

A Canadian has patented a device by which he can make a year's supply of ice for 75 cents.

A paper that resists the action of both fire and water, it is said, has been recently made in Germany.

Professor Kuleschoff, after long investigation, concludes that the ancestors of the European cattle must be searched for in India.

In Germany a wash consisting of paraffine wax dissolved in heavy coal tar oil has been found very efficacious for damp walls.

The body of a boy recently drowned in a pond was found by fastening an incandescent electric light to a pole and luminating the water about the bottom of the pond.

A new powder adopted in the British army is the invention of Mr Hengst. It is said to be smokeless, flavorless and non-heating, with less recoil and report than the powder of the old sort.

A line of cable cars passing through La Salle-street tunnel, in Chicago, is to be lighted by incandescent lamps as the cars enter the tunnel, the current being thrown out as daylight is again reached.

Dr. Thurston, the superintendent of the Madras (India) museum, is visiting the European electrical establishments to find a suitable light to be used in twenty fathoms of water for the use of the pearl fishers.

Frenchmen of Science have produced artificial emeralds by fusing silica, alumina and glucina with traces of oxide of chromium, with acid molybdate of lithia at a temperature of from 600 to 700 degrees for 15 days.

A novel toy has been built in Bridgeport, Conn., which consists of an iron boy four feet eight inches high, driving a handcart. An electric motor inside the boy is put in motion by current from a storage battery in the cart.

Lake Superior is said to be the most ancient of the great lakes, dating back to Cambrian, and, it may be earlier times, and that it formed in other ages one of the sources of a great river system, terminating on the Atlantic seaboard.

In Switzerland cars are run up to a hotel 2300 feet above the lake level by rope traction, the drum being worked by electric motors, which are driven by dynamos two and a half miles distant, where there is sufficient water power to turn turbine wheels.

Moths of some kinds are said to change color to match the food that they may happen to eat. A great moth enclosed in a box lined with pink tissue paper turned from gray-green to pink, and when a white lining was put in the box the moth became white.

A discussion as to the height of trees in the forest of Victoria has elicited from Baron von Muellor, the government botanist, the statement that he saw one of a height of 525 feet. The late Chief Inspector of Forests measured one fallen and found that it was 485 feet long.

How sponges bore into limestone or shell is as yet an unsolved problem. Mr. Nassonoff has investigated a new species of clione which tunnels oyster and mussel shells, and he believes that the boring of the canals and galleries is performed solely by the soft parts of the sponge. The penetration of the prolongation of the body of the sponge into the shell appears to be accomplished by the secretion of a corroding liquid, probably an acid.

PRESIDENT HARRISON continues his habit of holding family prayers daily. At 7:30 o'clock the family assembles in the library, where Gen. Harrison reads a chapter in the Bible, which he explains in a few words. The Lord's Prayer is then repeated by the entire family.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

THE *Printer's Circular*, published at Philadelphia, has entered its twenty-fourth year, bright, handsome and interesting. This is a valuable periodical to all connected with the craft.

TWO BILLS of importance to townships and boroughs have been passed finally by the legislature: Fixing the compensation of supervisors in townships at $1.50 per day for every day employed, and fixing compensation of borough and township auditors at $2.00 per day when employed.

M.G. BRUMBAUGH, county superintendent of this county, has been elected State Institute Conductor for Louisiana, during parts of the months of May and June, the institute lasting six weeks. This is a compliment to the ability of one of the best educators of the land. By the way, when Governor Beaver is looking about for a successor to Prof. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, why not cast his eyes in this direction. Prof. Brumbaugh would fill the position with great credit.

SOME of the journals in this state are making considerable fuss about the Pennsylvania Legislature voting to attend the celebration to be held in New York next Tuesday, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States. Some newspapers as well as people love to grumble. Why shouldn't the great state of Pennsylvania be represented by its Legislature, its militia, its industries and its people on this occasion. Pennsylvania was represented there one hundred years ago and should now be represented on this anniversary in all her glory. We believe in rigid economy in the expenditure of the public funds but parsimony in matters of such a nature as this stifles patriotism and tends to lessen respect for national events.

B. F. PINKERTON, superintendent of the Tyrone schools, has been investigating the effects of using tobacco upon the scholarship of the boys attending school. In his report he says: "In order to satisfy my previous conviction that the use of tobacco is exceedingly injurious to pupils, I made a test, in seven of our highest schools, with the following results; in the general class work during the past five months as well as in examination tests, the average of the percentages reached by those who use tobacco, is 75, while those who abstain have merited 84 per cent; then, too, a large number of those who smoke are necessarily classified one or two grades below others of the same age. The average records of the same school is also 84 per cent. If parents would keep their boys from smoking cigars and cigarettes, until manhood is reached, their sons would be better men, physically, intellectually, and morally."

HENRY G. PEARSON, postmaster of New York, died on Saturday morning in the 47th year of his age. His death was the result of overwork, rendered necessary by the refusal of congress to vote sufficient money for the proper conduct of the office. Mr. Pearson took the postoffice out of partisan politics and thus secured the malignant hatred of the spoilsmen of both parties. Now that he is dead these individuals and their organs are hastening to pay eloquent tribute to his memory, but the fact remains, and the people should remember, that the spoils system killed Henry G. Pearson just as truly as it murdered James A. Garfield. However, every good cause must have its martrys and the more there are of them the sooner will error be overthrown and the right triumph. Yet it seems a misfortune that so good a man should be taken while so many cumberers of the ground are left.—*Altoona Tribune.*

IN THE Allegheny county court on Monday, Judge White granted but 254 licenses of all classes to the 1,361 applicants and these were accompanied by stern conditions. All members of the councils of Pittsburg and Allegheny to whom licenses have been granted are required to resign their seats before getting their licenses. Added to this Judge White imposed other conditions. With reference to the retail trade, he said:

"First—That the licensee shall carry on a strictly retail business, and faithfully observe all laws relating to the sale of liquors.

"Second—That the licensee do not sell in buckets, pitchers or vessels of like character, and do not make a business of bottling and selling in bottles.

"For a violation of these conditions the license will be revoked."

Referring to the wholesale list, he said:

"First—That the licensee in each class shall carry on a strictly legal business of his class, and faithfully observe all laws relating to the manufacture and sale of liquor.

"Second—That he do not sell or furnish any liquor to houses refused license or suspected of selling illegally, or sell or furnish any liquors to drinking clubs; if a distiller or brewer, he shall not sell in jugs; if a wholesale dealer, he shall not make a business of bottling or selling in bottles.

"For a violation of these conditions the license will be revoked."

Fourteen wards in Pittsburgh, three in Allegheny, two in McKeesport, four boroughs and thirteen townships will have no licesed saloons after June 1st.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Following is the proclamation of Governor Beaver, appointing April 30 as a day of thanksgiving and prayer:

Whereas, The president of the United States, by his proclamation, bearing date the 4th day of April, A. D. 1889, did recommend to the people of the United States that on the 30th day of April, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, they repair to their places of divine worship to implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that his hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds; and,

Whereas, Doubts have arisen as to whether or not this appointment and recommendation is sufficient to constitute the said 30th day of April a legal holiday in the ordinary legal acception of the term; and,

Whereas, It is important for the business interests of the commonwealth that there should be certainty in regard thereto, now,

Therefore, Be it known that in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the 2d of April A. D. 1873, and in recognition of the recommendation of the president of the United States, I do hereby designate the said 30th day of April, A. D. 1889, as a day of general thanksgiving for the blessings of constitutional government which have for a century been uninterruptedly enjoyed by our people, to the end that there be a general cessation of business upon that day and that same may be regarded as a legal holiday.

—Job-work of every description done with neatness and despatch at the ITEM office.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

How It Will be Conducted on the 18th of June Next.

It is six years since there has been an important special election in this state, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The last one held was for the adoption of the present constitution. Naturally, there is much inquiry as to the forms to be observed when the two proposed amendments to the constitution are voted upon on June 18.

Secretary Stone has prepared a circular of instructions, which he has sent to the commissioners of the several counties, to whom he will also shortly send the ballots to be used. The instructions are so explicity given and so entirely cover all the points that there can be no excuse on the part of anybody for mistakes or blundering. In most respects there is little difference from the methods employed in a general election. The election itself is to be conducted under the general election laws.

There are some special duties, however, which require considerable work at the hands of the commissioners.—When they receive the ballots they are to distribute them to the several election districts in proportion to the registered vote, three ballots for and three against each amendment being provided for every voter. The ballots must in every case be equal in number for and against. Two ballot boxes will be used, and the returns will be computed and made to the proper officers, exactly as they are at general elections. The election boards are to be furnished with copies of the last registry of voters.

Some question has arisen as to the necessity for the payment of a poll tax in cases where it has been neglected. This is not covered in the instructions, but the same qualifications required of voters in a general election will be necessary: If twenty-two years old the man offering to vote must have paid within two years a State or county tax which has been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before election. This is a very important matter for the voter who expects to cast his ballot on one side or the other and who has been accustomed to let some party committee pay his tax. There is no party committee on duty now.

Names will have to be on the registration lists within ten days and taxes paid by May 18. The probability is that challenging committees on either side at the polls will looked even more closely after the qualification of voters than is done at general elections. The people cannot too well inform themselves on all the points involved.

How Tramps Are Made.

Tramps are made out of good for nothing big boys, who put out as apprentices or hired out to work at all kinds of work, who want more wages than they can earn, and who will strike for higher pay before they can really earn what they are getting, who will not obey any one, and will especially disregard their parents' wishes, and sway because they do not want to be put under any restraint; do not want to oblige anyone, nor show any regard for what is right and proper, and becoming a young man. They want to follow their own inclinations, and do as they please. The trouble is they never please to do right, and hence do not get along with those under whose care they are, and the result is they run away. It is their custom to tell the people where they go that they are tradesmen, naming the trade which they claim to have learned. Some of these fellows did not serve a month at the trade they began to learn, yet they pretend that they are finished workmen. No set of men deserves the workhouse more than such worthless tramps. They are treated entirely too well by credulous and sympathetic people and that is one reason why they follow their low calling. If they were refused a mouthful to eat until they came to their senses they would stop tramping.—*Irwin Standard.*

G. W. WRIGHT'S

General Merchandise Store.

WE TAKE pleasure in announcing that our Dry Goods and Notions have arrived just as we told you they would, last week. You will have to see them to appreciate them. Don't put off coming, if you want something grand in Fancy Prints, Summer Dress Goods, Lawns, or anything in this line. They are elegant, and are going at a rush.

Our additions did not stop with Dry Goods and Notions, but we also received a fine line of Dress Shoes for Ladies, Misses, and Childred; also, Men's Fine Dress Shoes and Canvass Oxford Ties. Call and see them.

House-cleaning time is at hand, and, of course, you will want Lime for white-washing and disinfecting. We keep an excellent quality constantly on hand. Miller's Big 5c. Soap is an excellent article for cleaning clothes, etc. Try it.

We have a barrel of good Baking Molasses, selling rapidly at 15c. per quart—cheaper than ever before.

On account of the storms on the bay last week, Fresh Fish were too scarce, and high in price to meet our market. They will be better this week.

This week, we would like to have you bring us 500 pounds of Good Butter. If you can't spare that much, just bring what you can.

Eggs have been a little dull for some time, but bring them on; we will take all you bring. Don't forget the place: The General Merchandise Store of

G. W. Wright.

A. J. FOSTER'S

HIGH PRICES

—FOR—

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Etc., etc., etc.

Must be abandoned. With the ordinary wages paid to laboring men, they cannot afford to pay big profits for the necessaries of

LIFE.

Have you ever examined the goods and inquired the prices at my store? If you haven't, you should call NOW, and be convinced.

—GLASS—

ware, Fine Groceries; Provisions, Flour, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, —Confectioneries, Etc.—

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad and Lake Herring.

I have always on hand three different brands of—

FLOUR,

ranging in price from $1.30 to $1.45 per one-fourth Barrel. The **Globe Brand** is equal to any in the —market.—

—I also sell Pittsburgh Meat.— Hams, 13 cents; California Hams, 11½ cents; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11 cents; Clear Side, 12 cents; Bacon, 10 cents. Lard, 12 cents.

—Store in—

—FRONT—

of Blacksmith Shop. You will find Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.

Compare Prices and Save Money!

You will also find on hand a full line of good Tinware at Low Prices. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods of the best brand in the market. See sample case for prices of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Hominy, Prunes, Dried Fruits, etc. You will find almost everything kept in a First-class General Merchandise

—STORE.—

Keystone Flouring Mills.

The People of Mapleton and Surrrounding Country—

WILL find it to their advantage to patronize the Keystone Flouirng Mills at Mapleton.

We always pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain, and sell as CHEAP and CHEAPER than any mill of our knowledge.

1st. Because we have reduced expenses to the minimum by doing our own work.

2nd. We buy our grain direct from producers, thus saving the middle man's profits.

3rd. We sell direct to consumer, and give our patrons the benefit of the dealer's profit.

For these reasons, it will pay any man to come direct to the mill and do all his buying.

We have constantly on hand—

Flour, Chop, Corn-Meal, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Ear & Shelled, Rye, Oats, Wheat, and wheat screenings.

—ALSO—

Anthracite, Bituminous, & Cannel Coal.

The following are our prices for the present:

"Royal" Flour, per cwt.,		$2.60
"Lola"	" "	2.30
Bran,	" "	1.00
Shorts,	" "	1.15
Corn Meal,	" "	1.60
Oats, per bushel,		.30 to .40
Rye, " "		.65
Corn (Shelled), per bush.		.60
" " " "		.60
Screenings,	" "	.50
Chop, per cwt.,		1.00, 1.25, 1.50
" " ton,		19.00, 23.00, 27.00

Our "Royal" brand of Flour is second to none. We guarantee this to be Pure Unadulterated Flour.

Our "Lola" brand is as good as any bulk Flour, and is Strictly Pure.

Our Chops are made of Pure and Sound Grains, each lot being open to inspection and guaranteed to be as represented.

Arrangements have been made by which we will accept orders from any of the public works about town.

P. R. R. Ties will be taken in exchange for Flour and Feed, subject to Company inspection, balance to be paid in Cash.

Bark tickets, if drawn in our names, will be received for Flour and Feed by us, as cash, balance being paid in Money on sight.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received during the past year, we invite a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Himes Bros

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, April 24, 1889.

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Assistant-Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
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Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, Philip Hooper.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rex' Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Elmer E. Bell, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9:30, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. J. M. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Subscribe for the ITEM.

—New goods at Mrs. M. E. Evans'

—How many eggs did you eat on Easter?

—Sunday-school picnics will soon be in order.

—Decoration day this year comes on Thursday.

—Get your job-printing done at the ITEM office.

—The days are now over thirteen hours in length.

—This is the worst time in the year to catch cold.

—Rose bushes should be trimmed as close as a grape vine.

—Our merchants report business to be steadily improving.

—The farmers have had a favorable week for spring work.

—Millinery goods of every description at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—Last week, the Newport *Ledger* entered upon its fifteenth year.

—Children's novelties at the store of Mrs. M. E. Evans, on Main street.

—Rev. J. M. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—The trees are pushing forth their buds and will soon be mantled in green.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Don't let decaying vegetables remain in the cellar or about your premises anywhere.

Mrs. M. J. Hooper had one of her hands badly lacerated last week by falling upon a nail.

—A special meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Thursday afternoon.

—Joseph Runk, of Springfield township, was a visitor to Mapleton last Saturday, called here on business.

—A. W. Wright, one of Union township's most popular citizens, paid us a pleasant call last Saturday.

—W. W. Winskey, foreman of the Mount Union *Times*, spent several hours with us one evening last week.

—Keep your dogs, cats, and chickens out of your neighbor's garden, if you want to live peaceably and neighborly.

—Nicholas Miller returned home on Thursday from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Harry Eade, who resides at Logan.

—Mrs. A. M. Fisher has been confined to her home for some time. She has been afflicted with serious heart trouble for years.

—Recent changes in postmasters in Huntingdon county are William H. Brewster, Shirleysburg, and John Eberle, Cottage.

—Miss Minnie and Ida Hooper, who are employed at Huntingdon, spent Sunday with their mother and many Mapleton friends.

—Jas. B. Ewing, of Mapleton, and Howard Ewing, of Altoona, spent Friday visiting friends in town.—Newton Hamilton *Watchman*.

—Mrs. Ellen Barkley, of Orbisonia, spent a couple days among her former neighbors in Mapleton last week. She has many warm friends here.

—The ITEM force had the pleasure of partaking freely of Dell's celebrated ice cream last Friday, through the kindness of Mrs J. B. Dell. Thanks.

—Harry H. Hunter, Mount Union's genial and affable night telegraph operator, dropped into our sanctum the other day. Harry reads the ITEM regularly.

—Ladies wishing to purchase a new spring dress, should call on Mrs. M. E. Evans, who has a large stock of fancy dress goods of the very latest patterns.

—Wm. McCarl has been spending several days past, visiting friends in this place. From Will's appearance, we would suppose that railroading agrees with him.

—The sweet-scented trailing arbutus is now in full bloom and offers an excuse to many a loving couple to hie to the woods and hills these pleasant spring evenings.

—Charles T. Evans, of Six Mile Run, Bedford County, spent a day or two with Mapleton friends last week. While in town he found time to pay the ITEM office a call.

—Every flag in Mapleton should be swung to the breeze next Tuesday, the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, the first president of the United States.

—Miss Louie Hooper will commence an 8-weeks' term of school in the borough school building, room No. 1, next Monday morning. Miss Hooper is a good teacher and will have a full school.

—George W. Stever, of Cass township, paid our office a pleasant call last Friday. He was on his way home from a visit to his son-in-law, G. Calvin Parks, who is lying quite ill with typhoid fever at his home near Newton Hamilton.

—A. C. Greenland and U. G. Pheasant, engagod in the lumber business in Trough Creek valley, spent a short time with us last Saturday. Mr. Greenland informed us that he recently found a sum of money on the street in Cassville which the owner can have by proving property.

—Mrs. H. F. Rosensteel, late of Altoona, is visiting her parents and friends in Mapleton. Mr. Rosensteel recently accepted the position of assistant master car-builder at the shops at Huntington, W. Va., to which place the family is moving, their goods having already been forwarded.

—W. H. Dunn, of this place, has invented a coffee-filter which is certainly an invention of great utility. He has filed an application for a caveat, pending the granting of letters patent. There is surely a fortune in it for Mr. Dunn, if it does not infringe on any similar invention. We hope he may have a clear right to it and realize handsomely from it.

—Bower, a 12-year-old son of Henry Shaffer, of Mount Union, had one of his feet so badly crushed last Sunday evening, that the amputation of a portion of the member was necessary. It appears that the lad had boarded Altoona Accommodation as it was leaving that station and was jolted from the platform, falling between the coaches. The front truck passed over him, leaving him unharmed, but on attempting to crawl from under the coach, his foot was caught by the hind truck and crushed. It was amputated near the instep. This ought to be a warning to boys who take short rides by jumping on trains moving away from the depot, but the warning though oft repeated, passes unheeded.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rindlaub, of Cassville, celebrated their silver wedding last Saturday, by a five-o'clock dinner to their friends. They received quite a number of valuable and useful presents, including several from their friends in Philadelphia. Among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Jas Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. John McLain, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Green, Mrs. Martin L. Stever, Mrs. Mary Whiteside, Mrs. Sallie Heaton, Mrs. Lucy Heaton, Mrs. Jas. O. Heaton and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Croft, and all of their children, including Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reeves, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Rindlaub are both enjoying good health and have good prospects of celebrating their golden wedding in the future.

—Friday will be Arbor Day. Plant a tree.

—After enjoying a two-weeks' vacation, agent Stone has resumed his duties.

—The Mapleton cornet band discoursed some fine music on our streets last Saturday evening.

—John Kendig on Monday received a message, summoning him to Lancaster, to attend the funeral of his brother.

—Rev. I. N. Moorhead, of Hopewell, will lecture in the M. E. church, at Mt. Union, on next Friday evening, on the constitutional amendment.

—The Presbyterian congregation is fitting up school-room No. 3, as a place of worship until the repairs to the church edifice are completed.

—John Ripple and family were called to McVeytown last Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ripple's step-mother, Mrs. Ross, who died at Harrisburg on Thursday.

—Miss L. A. Kelly, of this place, and Mr. George Howard, formerly of Mill Creek, were united in marriage, Thursday, April 18th, at Huntingdon, Rev. William Prideau pronouncing the words which made them one. Mrs. Howard is an excellent lady, and we join her many friends in extending congratulations.

—The Mapleton Tannery is doing a very heavy business. An average of 250 whole hides per day are being worked in, and 100 men were on the pay rolls for last week, 26 of whom are employed in the beam shop. Many of the employees are strangers, who, no doubt, would move here, could they procure houses. It is safe to say that when the bark season opens, this immense establishment will give employment to over 200 men and boys. About $700.00 per week is now being paid out for labor.

Obituary.

Col. John G. Stewart, one of the best known citizens of this county, died at his home in Mount Union, Friday evening, April 19th. He had been troubled with asthma for many years and about two weeks ago had an apoplectic stroke which was the immediate cause of his death. Col. Steward ably filled many responsible positions, having been U. S. gauger, deputy internal revenue collector, and for the past fifteen years justice of the peace. He was the oldest Odd Fellow in the county and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His remains were interred in the Odd Fellow's cemetery at Mount Union, Monday afternoon, Rev. D. H. Campbell, assisted by Rev. C. L. Benscoter, Rev. James Curns, and Rev. I. N. Moorhead, officiating. Members of the Masonic lodges of Huntingdon and Orbisonia and of the I. O. O. F, lodges of Mount Union, Mapleton and Newton Hamilton accompanied the remains to their last resting-place. He was aged 77 years.

COMMUNICATED.

CLAYSBURG, Blair Co., Pa.,
April 22, 1889.

Editors MAPLETON ITEM: This is a pleasant little village, twelve miles south of Hollidaysburg, the county-seat.

Here are two good church buildings, and an Odd Fellows' hall in which the Methodist congregation has its place of worship. On Easter Sabbath, communion services were held in the Reformed church, Rev. J. W. Summa, pastor.

Two deaths occurred on Easter Sabbath in this place. One, an interesting 5-year-old daughter of Dr. J. W. Johnston; the other, a Mrs. Wertz, an elderly lady, of paralysis. The general health of the place and community is good. There are several cases of bad colds and whooping-cough.

The fall grain looks well through this section.

Half a century ago, this was a busy place. Sarah Furnace was in full blast. I am writing this in the office of former days, where stands a safe of two tons weight. Time has made many changes—not much left to show where the buildings of the furnace stood. I am stopping on the old mansion farm. The buildings are good. A new barn was built a few years ago, costing six thousand dollars. It is a model barn.

The constitutional amendment has many advocates in this section. Rev. Summa announced to his large congregation, on Easter Sabbath, that he would, in four weeks, preach a temperance sermon, and urged his people all to come out and view this matter in the light of God's word, and vote for the amendment on the 18th of June.

T. J. T.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 4, 1889.

Account of .W F. Gillam, Collector of Borough Duplicate for the year 1888. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$247.86	
To 5 per cent additional on on $24.96	1.25	
To refunding order	4.86	
	253.97	

CR.

By exonerations		1.15
By 5 per cent off of $135.94		6.79
By 3 per cent for collecting $129.37		3.88
By 5 per cent for collecting $118.29		5.91
By notices		.24
By Treasurer's receipts		236.00
		253.97

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer Borough fund for the year 1888.

DR.

To amt. from 1887-88	136.03	
To amt. from Collector	236.00	
To amt. of fines	8.38	
To amt. of licenses	27.00	

CR.

By vouchers		329.46
By Auditor General's statement		.14
By 2 per cent on $329.46		6.59
Balance in Treasury		71.22
	407.41	407.41
To balance in Treasury	71.22	

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer Borough Debt Fund, Series I, for the year 1888.

DR.

To amt. from G. W. Wright, Burgess	200.00	

CR.

By vouchers		194.63
By 2 per cent for Treasurer		3.89
Balance in Treasury		1.48
	200.00	200.00
To balance in Treasury	1.48	

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer Borough Debt Fund, Series II, for the year 1888.

DR.

To amount from G. W. Wright, Burgess	375.00	

CR.

By vouchers		8.10
By 2 per cent for Treasurer		.16
Balance in Treasury		266.74
	375.00	375.00
To balance in Treasury	366.74	

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series I	200.00
" " " II	375.00

ASSETS.

Balance in Treasury of Borough Fund	71.22
Balance in Treasury of Borough Debt, Series I	1.48
Balance in Treasury of Borough Debt, Series II	366.74
Balance uncollect'd of Borough Duplicate for 1883, said Duplicate in hands of Secretary	7.40
Liabilities in excess of assets	128.16
	575.00 575.00

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, and accounts of the Collector and Treasurer of said Borough, and find same to be as above satated.

Witness our hands this 8th day of April, A. D. 1888.

V. B. McCARTHY,
I. N. SWOPE,
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
} Auditors.

Fancy Goods!

The undersigned has just received a large ——stock of——

STAMPED GOODS, LACES,

CORSETS, BUSTLES,

Ruching, Beads, Buckles, Fancy Pins, Embroidery, Gloves, Stockings, Fancy Goods, Lace Fronts, Napkins, Towels, Etc., Etc.

Gauze Underwear

for Ladies and Gentlemen. New style Ladies' and Children's Gossamers. A line ——of New Dress Linings.——

Latest Styles in Lawns & White Goods.

Agency for Harrisburg Steam Dye Works.
——I am prepared to do——

Stamping and Pinking

at short notice.

A complete assortment of Buttons, Thread, Braid, Etc., Etc.

Ladies' : and : Children's : Wear

a : Specialty.

A Full Supply of——
PATTERNS FOR
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
——Long and Short Clothes.
Call.——Call.

——MRS. M. E. EVANS,——
Main Street, next to G. W. Wright's Store.

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."

J. G. Gillam.

:0:

OUR New Goods have arrived. The shelves are full of them, the counters are full, the room is full. Up stairs, we have Clothing, etc. Such a Stock! Don't come to buy unless you have time to spare, for you can't go over the Stock of Clothing in a few minutes. While in the city, we paid special attention to the styles, and, gentlemen, we can fit you out with the latest cuts in clothing. We don't want any old styles to accumulate; we have a few last season hats yet on hand, and, to make them go, we are offering them very low; but we can please your tastes in this season's goods. Hats, Shoes, and Clothing—the very latest. Come and see the Goods. You will find the prices so low that competition will not effect them. We didn't neglect the Ladies' departments. Our reputation for selecting Dress Goods was at stake, and we determined it should not suffer. We believe when you examine the Goods, you will be satisfied that the selection is complete. It comprises everything in Prints, Ginghams, all the latest designs in Lawns, White Goods, Plaids, Cloths, Satteens, etc.

We pride ourselves in our Notion department. See our Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Laces, Embroideries, etc. While speaking of Notions, we must not forget to call the attention of the gentlemen to the largest and most varied assortment of Ties ever brought to Mapleton. Ladies, a nice Neck-tie or Scarf makes a very handsome present for a gentleman.

We are headquarters for Society Pins and all kinds of Jewelry.

We found the Grocery markets with an upward tendency, but we bought as closely as possible, and customers will find the Goods as cheap as the same quality can be bought anywhere. Come and see our Goods. We keep almost everything and aim to please our patrons.

New Goods arriving daily.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

——John R. Elm, the leading furniture dealer of Shippensburg, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

——Hon. Isaac Hoyer, a citizen of high standing of Pottstown, has been missing for some time and his whereabouts are unknown.

——Elias Bach, while walking on the Reading Railroad, at Mt. Carmel, was struck by a North-bound passenger train and killed.

——An epidemic of measles is raging among the children at Cornwall. About one-fourth of the pupils in the schools are afflicted.

——The Union Fire Company of Hamburg has ordered a large fire alarm bell, which is to be placed in the cupola of the engine-house.

——Ground will soon be broken at Orwigsburg, for the erection of an immense shoe factory now in operation, Diefendorfer & Co. are the projectors.

——John Neithammer, a brakeman on the Reading Road, while shifting cars at Reading slipped from a car and was crushed under the wheels, dying instantly.

——The Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad Company have determined to erect a new passenger and freight station at Cornwall during the coming summer.

——Rev. M. Wurzel, for twelve years rabbi of the Temple Berth Hashalsm, at Williamsport, has resigned his pastorate to take effect July 1. He proposes to move to the West.

——Andrew Tavok, a Hungarian, was run over by an engine in the yard of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Coxton, near Pittston. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition.

——Carmeni Romainia, of Easton, an Italian, has been sent to jail for having fired a pistol at a citizen of Bangor who had chased the Italian and two companions out of a railroad car.

——The dead body of Leight Froneheiser was found beside the tracks of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad near Walnutport. He was 55 years of age and resided at Walnutport.

——Miss Kate Green has been elected president of the Children's Home at Huston, Mrs. Fannie Titus, Treasurer; Mrs. H. D. Lachenour, secretary, and Miss Laura Maxwell, assistant secretary.

——The workmen employed in Wallis & Carley's mill at Sharon have been grauted a raise in wages of fifteen cents a day, and other firms will make a raise in employees wages not later than next month.

——The new furnace of the Mont Alto Iron Company, at Mont Alto, has been placed in blast and the plant is now one of the largest charcoal iron furnaces in the country. The company employs over 200 men.

——William Englert, an employee in the Fullerton Car Works at Allentown, received serious injuries by falling off a pile of lumber. Frank Laushe, a 6-year old boy, was fearfully scalded by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water,

——W. P. Jackson, petitioned the Court for a rule on John D. Carr to compel him to show cause why Jackson should not take possession of the stewardship of the County Home, at Uniontown, to which he was elected January 25. It is returnable May 20

——The stockholders of the Metcalf Manufacturing Company, Shippensburg's new industry, elected S. A. Angle, George H. Stewart, W. E. Redding, J. L. Metcalf, G. W. Thruse, J. W. McPherson, W. A. Beaver, H. R. Houck and J. C. Rummel as directors.

——The annual report of the auditors of Hamburg, show an indebtness of $5440. This figure will be augmented by at least $20,000 during the present year, as the new public school building now in process of erection will absorb the last-named amount.

——Henry J. Weidknecht, a young man of Lower Saucon, who passed a number of forged checks in Bethlehem, and was guilty of several instances of false pretense, has been sentenced by the Court to three years imprisonment at labor.

——Miss Mary Simon, a cook employed by W. H. Emory at Pottstown, was fatally burned by her clothes catching fire from the kitchen stove. Mr. Emory, who went to the woman's assistance, was badly burned about the hands.

——Dr. John M. Dunlap installed the following officers of Selah Lodge I. O. O. F. of Manheim: Past grand, Jacob Buel; noble grand, J. D. Hartman; vice grand, J. D. Stroh; secretary, H. M. Eusminger; assistant secretary, Samuel McGill; treasurer, C. A. Dunlay,

——A company has been formed at Bedford, with a capital stock of $25,000 to light the town and mineral springs by electricity. L. H. Doty, H. D. Tate, and John E. Smith are the leaders in the enterprise. The plant will be in running order by the middle of June.

——A serious explosion occurred near Avondale, whereby Jerry Siddy and William Grady were injured, the former seriously. The men are employed in A. G. Morris's quarries and were injured by the unexpected explosion of a blast.

——The Mill Creek Coal Company, now operating the big colliery at New Boston, has purchased the Buck Mountain Colliery. The Buck Mountain Company was chartered as early as 1830 and will now go out of existence.

——The Hon. J. A. Scranton has appointed Robert B. Moore, of Scranton, to a cadetship at West Point. The nominee is the son of Captain James More, of the 13th Regiment, N. G. P., well-known in military circles and in Philadelphia, which was his former home.

——Lewis Miller, of Wooddale, Delaware, met with a serious accident in Kennett Square. He was thrown from his wagon, knocked insensible, his right shoulder broke and considerably bruised. Although his injuries are severe, it is thought he will recover.

——The Falling Spring Furnace at Chambersburg, which has been idle for five years, has been purchased by F. M. Kimmel, E. J. Bonbrake and C. Burkhart, who will operate it under the firm name of Burkhart & Co. They expect to have it in operation by the middle of July.

——It is probable that another shoe factory will be started at Easton. Those interested in getting new industries located in Easton being very favorably impressed with a proposition looking to an establishment which will employ fifty men, forty women and ten boys.

——William L. Shoemaker, aged 50, was drowned in the river at Williamsport, while engaged in fishing. He was subject to epileptic fits and was attacked while walking along the edge of the water, falling overboard. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

——The engineer corps surveying the proposed new branch of the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad between the Falls of French Creek and Phœnixville have reached Wilson's Corner, six miles distant. The grading will be commenced in about two weeks. The road will be pushed through to completion as rapidly as possible.

——The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Peoples Christian Temperance Association are working hard for the constitutional amendment at Stroudsburg. The former organization have engaged Mrs. A. Safford, of Kingston, Pa., a prominent member of the National Womens Christian Temperance Union, to make speeches throughout the county.

——The new building and loan association of Honeybrook have received their charter from the Governor and organized with John W. Morton, president; J. Elmer Irwin, secretary; James K. Lewis, treasurer; Warren Piersol, Harlan Ludwich, W. Wirt McConnell, Jessie L. Danman, John L. Spackman, J. Clem Buchanan, William Winger, directors.

——Harry Dougherty was arrested at Lancaster charged with having stolen a horse from Christian Buch, living near Rothsville, The horse was recovered from Thomas Moyer, who claimed that Dougherty gave him the animal to sell. After being arrested Dougherty accused Moyer of having done the stealing. Both have been committed for trial on the charge of horse stealing.

——Henry Ziegler, of Quickel's Church, drove to Emigsville, near York, and stopped at a store to make some purchases. From some cause the team became frightened and Ziegler rushed out to catch them. Miscalculating his efforts, he was caught between a telegraph pole and the wagon and received such injuries around the head that he died a few minutes afterwards.

——At the third annual meeting of the Clinton County Medical Society at Lock Haven, the following officers were elected: President R. B. Watson; Vice President L. M. Holloway; Secretary, W. J. Shoemaker; Treasurer, B. H. Mathersbaugh. The delegates to the State Convention are Drs. Shaker and Weymouth; Alternates, Drs. Holloway and Dumm.

——An epidemic of petty burglaries has broken out in Williamsport and scarcely a night passes but that some place is entered and robbed. The merchant tailoring establishment of John McNaughten is the last to suffer, a quantity of valuable clothing being taken. Burglars are also operating along the line of the Creek Railroad and several of the stations have been broken into and robbed.

——The officers of the lodge of Good Templars in West Chester, were installed by District Chief Jenny Coates, of West Grove, as follows: Chief templar, Stephen Smith; vice-templar, Edith Miller; secretary, Clara Eachus; treasurer, Eli Baldwin; chaplain, Mrs. Eli Baldwin; financial secretary, Miss Laura Smith; marshal Elmer Hice; guard, Harry Smith; sentinal, W. Eachus.

——Reports from all the townships of Berks County state that the young wheat and rye has passed the Winter ordeal without being damaged by the usual causes. The fields presents a beautiful appearance, and the plants are making vigorous work. There is every indication for a large yield and the general average is higher than for several preceding years.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A SUGAR famine is possible.

FRANCE has 178 war vessels.

ENGLAND has 7000 flour mills.

CROP indications are all favorable.

THE sugar trust has been dissolved.

BOSTON money-lenders are very busy.

ABOUT 800,000 wooden cars are in use.

BALTIMORE has a population of 500,000.

CHILI owes this country and won't pay.

CHICAGO is rapidly becoming a club city.

NATURAL GAS has reached Louisville, Ky.

PRAIRIE FIRES have been raging in Dakota.

IT is unlawful to keep bees in Los Angeles, Cal.

THERE is activity in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

IN Paris there is one suicide to every 2700 people.

MAPLE SUGAR is abundant and of good quality.

FIVE Kansas towns have elected women as Mayors.

BOTH Etna and Vesuvius are in an eruptive condition.

THE Austrian wheat crop is said to be nearly a failure.

OVER 1000 letters are received at the White House every day.

THE European exodus is not only larger but earlier than usual.

CALIFORNIA roofing slate is said to be the finest in the world.

THE Mayor of Denver, Col., cowhided a man the other day.

PRISCILLA DAVIS (colored), 105 years old, is dead at Baltimore.

RICH veins of copper have been found in Southern California.

GALVESTON, Texas, is going to have a semi-centennial celebration.

A COLONY of old soldiers is about to start a township in Oklahoma.

THERE are 26,000 members of the Mormon Church in this country.

JAPAN leads the world in the number of houses destroyed by fire.

SPRING wheat is backward both in the United Kingdom and in France.

THE highest peak in New Guinea is to be named after William E. Gladstone.

FISH pirates on the St. Lawrence are giving the Canadian authorities trouble.

BOSTON is said to be the greatest market in the United State for the sale of lottery tickets.

A NUMBER of towns in Vermont are preparing to choose their postmasters by popular vote.

THE Rothschilds have secured control of more than half the trade in Russian petroleum.

FAREWELL banquets to retiring American ministers and consuls are heard of all over Europe.

OWING to the scarcity of water the area of cotton culture in Egypt this season is much restricted.

THE German court dress is to be changed to a style similar to that in vogue at time of Frederick I.

THERE are said to be 218 clubs of women in New Orleans devoted to the study of political economy.

A CANTILEVER bridge, to cost $10,000,000, is to be built over the St. Lawrence River at Quebec, Canada.

THE total of failures in the United States, from January 1st to recent date is 3878, against 3362 in 1888.

WISCONSIN has been transferred from the Military Department of the East to the Department of Dakota.

THE annual report of the Canadian Department of Fisheries shows a decided decline in the value of the fisheries.

SECRETARY BLAINE estimates that there are upward of 3500 applications on file in his department for 210 consulships.

THE negro population of Mississippi is increasing at a much faster rate than the white. In 1870 the number of negroes in the State was 445,080, and of whites 384,549. In 1880 the negroes numbered 653,550, and the whites only 481,728.

ACRES OF FLAMES.

A Tremendous Fire Along New York's River Front.

Five Immense Buildings and Other Property Destroyed.

One of the biggest fires known in New York city for many years broke out in the Wilcox Lard Refinery, at the foot of West Fifty-ninth street at about 4 P. M. It destroyed the refinery, Rossiter's stores and two immense grain elevators, with their covered wharves and connecting buildings and nearly half a million bushels of grain, besides a great quantity of flour, rosin, ale, oil, lard and other commodities on storage. The loss was estimated to be $4,000,000, partly covered by insurance.

It was the biggest fire, measured according to the standard of the insurance companies, upon which will fall the whole of the loss, that New York has known of recent years.

Far into the night the flames raged with fury, throwing a lurid glare over the whole city and for miles into the surrounding country.

A spectacle of more appalling grandeur was never witnessed. The cries of fright of thousands of animals imprisoned in the pens of the great Union Stock Yards added to the horror of the scene.

The flames started in the Wilcox Lard and Refining Company's massive five-story brick factory, at the foot of Fifty-ninth street.

Nearly one hundred laborers and a dozen clerks were at work in the factory at the time.

In spite of their utmost exertions the flames gained rapidly, and after ten precious minutes had been wasted the men became panic stricken and fled from the building. With a roar like an explosion the flames burst up from the cellar and rushed along the oil-soaked floor of the first story.

The police had turned in a second and third alarm, and the sound of engine bells was heard on every hand. Four Truck arrived just as the crowd discovered a man in one of the third story windows. He screamed for help, and the crowd screamed and shouted. The firemen pulled a ladder off the truck and raised it to the window.

"Come down!" yelled the firemen.

The man made a feint of clambering on to the ladder, but he was filled with fear or his strength had left him.

"Come down!" shrieked the crowd.

The man threw one leg over the sill, and, with each hand clasping the frame work, looked down at the crowd with staring eyes. A tongue of flame in a heavy cloud of thick smoke burst out. The man would be burnt to death if he remained thers much longer. A fireman ran up the ladder and grasped his leg. He pulled as hard as he could, but the man hung back and the fireman retreated slowly, urging the man to follow him. Suddenly the man threw his hands in the air and leaped out. He fell on the sidewalk, and was smashed so badly that he died in a few minutes. He was Henry Benning, a laborer employed in the factory.

Within fifteen minutes after the fire started the flames reached a lot of wooden fences and shanties between the factory and the river and flashed across them to the New York Central pier at the foot of the street, known as Dock C. It was crammed with lard and oil awaiting shipment and the flames swept it from end to end with a rush.

At five o'clock the flames had gained full sway in Rossiter's warehouse, and all eyes were turned anxiously on the big elevator.

At five minutes past five a little wreath of smoke curled up from the apex of the southernmost gable, and from 10,000 throats went up the cry: "She's going?"

A moment later a red glow appeared within the topmost window beneath the gable end and it was evident that the elevator had caught fire in the timbers of the roof. No spark of flame communicated with it, but it simply became ignited under the heat of the raging furnace a hundred feet away.

Like wildfire the flames crept along in the timbers behind the slated walls, peeping out here and there and breaking forth fiercely at the upper windows.

For three hours the firemen succeeded in keeping the flames from spreading further, but when the great walls of the storage house fell and left a mountain of burning ruins nearly as high as the building had been, the heat was so intense that grain elevator "A," of the New York Central Railroad, 200 feet north, was so heated that it was impossible to keep it from catching fire. The building was 225x75 feet and 125 feet high.

While Elevator A was wrapped in flames from end to end, Chief Shay looked anxiously at Elevator B, near by, and sadly exclaimed: "I've done all I could do, but I'm afraid she'll have to go too!"

As the words left his lips a huge blazing brand whirled through the air and fell on the roof near a skylight. Elevator B blazed, if possible, more rapidly than its companion.

Within six hours after the fire broke out the building in which it started, a freight pier at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, and a smaller storage pier, two great elevators, with the contents of all of them, had been absolutely destroyed, involving a loss in money of over $4,000,000, and at least one life was lost.

The area of the fire is greater than that of any other fire that has occurred in New York for many years. The space burned over measures 300 feet along the river front from Fifty-ninth street to Sixty-fifth street, a quarter of a mile. Nothing in the course of the fire escaped. Piers, sheds and outhouses between the larger buildings were burned up so rapidly that people who saw them disappear were astonished.

All the buildings destroyed were the property of the New York Central Railroad Company. Chief of them was the huge building, 200 feet high and covering almost a full block of land, known as Grain Elevator A, but often referred to as "The Pride of the New York Central."

Each elevator was 125 feet high, 375 feet long and about 50 feet wide. They were twelve years old and stored with nearly half a million bushels of grain as dry as powder. The immense surface they presented to the heat induced a degree of temperature inside of them which made the spontaneous combustion of their contents certain.

Over five hundred thousand persons, according to the estimates made by veteran police officers, visited the scene of what is now known as the great North River fire between the hours of four o'clock in the afternoon and ten o'clock at night.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.

A Princess Going to Paris to be Treated by Pasteur.

The Paris *Gaulois* says that the Princess of Sagau, a noted leader of fashion, was bitten a short time ago by a pet monkey, which has since died from hydrophobia. The Princess, the paper says, is about to visit Paris for the purpose of putting herself under the care of M. Pasteur, the noted hydrophobia expert.

THE most productive gas well in the world has been struck at Findlay, Ohio. Its capacity is 40,000,000 cubic feet per day and it is called the Mellott.

Lost in the Storm.

One of our leading editors clipped from a leading magazine extracts from a vivid description of a Western blizzard which we have taken the liberty to publish, and at the same time suggest to H. H. Warner & Co., the proprietors of the celebrated Warner's Safe Cure, the feasibility of taking therefrom an extract for the introduction of one of their telling advertisements. The following is the description:

"At the close of a dark day in January a solitary horseman wends his way across the open prairie in one of our Western territories. He passes at long intervals the lone cabin of the hardy frontiersman. Two or three old settlers, of whom he has inquired the way, have warned him that a storm is approaching, and one of them, with true Western hospitality, urges him to find shelter in his cabin for the night. But he declines the proffered kindness and urges his tired horse forward. *** The sky grows suddenly dark. *** He decides to seek shelter. *** The storm increases in its fury. *** The rider dismounts to warm his fast chilling limbs. *** Can scarcely breathe. Blindness comes on. Drowsiness steals over him. The end is near. *** He is lost in the blizzard."

There is no doubt that the terror which seizes the bewildered traveler is similar to that which overcomes one when he learns that he is suffering from an advanced Kidney Disease, and is informed that he is in the last stages of Bright's disease. At first he is informed that he has a slight kidney affection. Later he begins to feel tired. Slight headache. Fickle appetite. Failure of the eye-sight. Cramp in the calf of the legs. Wakefulness. Distressing nervousness. Rheumatic and neuralgic pains. Occasionally pain in the back. Scanty, dark colored fluids, with scalding sensation. Gradual failure of strength.

Any of the above symptoms signify Kidney Affection, but he is told that he is all right. His physician treats him for symptoms and calls it a disease, when in reality it is but a symptom of Kidney trouble. He may be treated for Rheumatic or Neuralgic pains, heart affection, or any other disease which he is most susceptible to. Finally the patient has puffing under the eyes, slight bloating of the ankles and legs. His physician may inform him that it is but the accumulation of blood in his ankles for want of proper exercise.

The bloat continues and reaches his body. Then he is informed he has dropsical troubles, and is tapped once or twice. He notices it is difficult to breathe owing to irregular action of the heart, and finally is informed that he has a slight attack of Bright's Disease. Soon bis friends are notified that his is an advanced case of Bright's Disease, and that he can live but a short time. His honorable and dignified physician asks for counsel. It is too late. Still he sticks to the old family physician, and the physician knows and has known from the beginning that the patient has been stricken with death for months, for he knows full well that the profession acknowledge they have no remedies for the cure of Kidney Disease.

At last the patient suffocates—is smothered—and dies from dropsical trouble. Or perhaps the disease may not take the form of a dropsical tendency, and the patient dies from apoplexy, paralysis, pneumonia or heart trouble. Or it may take the form of blood poisoning. In each form the end is the same. And yet he and his friends were warned by the proprietors of the celebrated remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure, of the lurking dangers of a slight Kidney affection.

The newspapers have published the dangers. Columns of facts have been printed of men dying of advanced Kidney Disease or Bright's Disease. His friends and physician look around with horror and regret for seeming neglect, but he is lost. He did not heed the warning that a storm was approaching. He declined the proffered hospitality, and recklessly went forward into danger. He struggled manfully for a time, but his strength failed, he grew gradually weaker and he was lost to the world. Not in a blizzard, but from the terrible malady which is almost daily occurring in every community, and which is doctored as a symptom instead of what it is—a mortal disease unless properly treated.

London has over 14,000 policemen.

Would You Believe

The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists'. Large Size 50c and $1.

DAKOTA Indians are amusing themselves by carrying off white men and hiding them.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia and Paralysis—Nov., 1880—Cured.
Springfield, Tenn.
My wife suffered 18 months with neuralgia and paralysis. I had to move her in bed, and could find no relief. By the time she had used two-thirds of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil she could walk.
JOS. P. MURPHY.

From Same 6 Years Later—Permanent Cure.
Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1888.
My wife was paralyzed and could not walk a step. Before I used a bottle St. Jacobs Oil she was about the house. She is now entirely well; does all the house work and milking too. JOS. P. MURPHY.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

ELY'S CREAM BALM,
Price 50 Cents,
WILL CURE
CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Att'y at Law, Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 8 years in last war, 15 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Send at once. Cheapest place in America to buy. H. M. NORTON, CORRY, PA.

FOR SALE.—1,900 Acres Timber Land in Tucker Co., W. Va., near Hendricks, on W. Va. C. R. R. Heavily timbered; Poplar, Ash, Oak, Cherry, Walnut, &c. Price $15.00 per acre. Title perfect. Address E. W. McNEIL, Old Fields, Hardy Co., W. Va.

$2000 a year in Bees. New Plan and no stings. Also how to raise good Pork at 2 cts. a lb. *without grain.* New Process. Circulars free. K. P. KIDDER, BURLINGTON, Vt.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holley, Mich.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

CUPID'S HARNESS.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable. An unfailing specific for these maladies is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

THE ORIGINAL
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.
Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

OKLAHOMA BOOMERS.

The Mad Rush of Settlers Across the Cherokee Strip.

Scenes and Incidents of the First Day's Exodus.

A dispatch from Arkansas City, Kan., describing the exodus of the boomers into Oklahoma, says: Acting under orders from the War Department, the United States troops allowed the boomers to cross the Cherokee outlet on their way to Oklahoma, so as to enable them to reach the border of the territory on the opening date. Miles of white covered wagons toiled along the road but deep in the mire. All of the boomers were, as a rule, heavily armed.

At 8 o'clock in the morning Captain Hayes, at the head of his column, blew a long bugle blast as a signal for the assembled boomers to start, and immediately a thousand wagons and five hundred men, women and children began the long and wearisome journey on the Pawnee trail across the Cherokee strip for Oklahoma.

Just before the start was made Captain Hayes made a brief speech to the boomers, reminding them of their pledge not to interfere with cattlemen's fences or Indian villages in the Pawnee and Ponco reservations.

The rush across the Indian Territory line into the Cherokee strip was like the awful rush of multitudes fleeing in panic. Within a radius of six miles over twelve hundred wagons loaded with boomers and their families and household goods were seen on their way to Oklahoma.

Two soldiers stood on guard at each side of the gateway, and at 6:50, the front teams becoming unmanageable, the word to advance was given, and immediately E. W. Morgan, a Kansan, who had spent all his life in new countries, crossed the line, the first man to legally do so. A short distance behind him followed a wagon in which E. Martin, of Sangamon County, Ill., and a member of Company I, Second Illinois Cavalry, carried the unfurled Stars and Stripes. Then rolled in the boomers' white-covered wagons. At nine o'clock the head of the columns appeared over the divide, five miles below the line, while to the north as far as the eye could reach the wagons could be still seen coming.

By noon the road had become so badly cut up as to be almost impassable. Teams stuck in the mud, delaying the line of march, and other horses were brought into requisition. At the side of the roadway rodo and toiled a string of women and children, whom the overburdened team could not haul. In many of the wagons were carried boats for crossing the streams, and one man for his wagon-bed had a flatboat, upon which was erected a tent.

At one point one unbroken line of covered wagons ten miles long could be seen pushing on through the Cherokee strip, and every road was literally blocked with wagons, carts and horsemen, while thousands of men were wearily wending their way on foot, regardless of the mud and water. The roads were so badly cut up that wagons were getting stuck in mudholes, and all over the country was heard the shouts of the impatient drivers urging their exhausted animals forward.

Some men whose wagons were heavily loaded threw away part of their loads so they would not be left behind in the rush.

As the strange procession passed the Chiloco Indian school little Indian girls greeted it with cheers. The skipper of the neatest schooner of the fleet was pretty Ella Blackburn, of Quincy, Ill., and her crew of three sisters. They were dressed in calico gowns and old-fashioned sun bonnets. These girls were going for homes in Oklahoma and they said they would not return without them even if they had to marry boomers. They carried two Winchester rifles.

The Indians were coming in from the reservation in large numbers and were buying ammunition and arms. They say Oklahoma is not large enough for the number of whites going in, and that encroachments will be made on their curtailed territory.

About ten miles north of Kiowa, Kan., two boomers claimed the same quarter section, and one, George Kramer, undertook to put the other, Charles Heidke, off the land. Both men drew revolvers and Kramer was shot through the head and instantly killed. Heidke was shot through the groin.

A Mr. Fitzgerald and wife attempted to drive across the line and both lost their lives in the river.

Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that under the recent act of Congress and the proclamation of the President in relation to Oklahoma, it ceases to be "Indian country," and that special tax stamps may be sold to wholesale and retail liquor dealers, to engage in business there, under the same terms and regulations as in other States and Territories of the United States.

A SON'S QUADRUPLE CRIME.

Patricide, Arson, Assault and Suicide by the Same Hand.

At West Farms, a hamlet about five miles from Westfield, Mass., Joseph King, aged seventy-eight, a whip manufacturer for half a century, well-to-do and highly respected, was shot while sleeping in his bed by his dissipated son of forty-four years.

After shooting his father he attempted to kill his aged maiden aunt, Miss Cynthia Tuttle. He then burned down the house, and three hours later, within a dozen rods of the burned buildings and within hearing of the neighbors who were about to institute a search for the murderer, put a bullet through his own brain.

Where had stood a peaceful dwelling, nothing but a few charred embers remained, and a few rods distant, in a small deserted house, lay the dead bodies of father and son. The father had pistol-wounds in chest, neck and eye, either of which would have been fatal. The son had a ball through his temple.

A HERO OF 1812.

Death of John Fielding at the Ripe Old Age of 110 Years.

John Fielding, a soldier of the war of 1812 and a native of Virginia, died in Laurens County, S. C., a few days ago at the age of 110 years. In 1787, when Fielding was eight years of age, his parents moved to South Carolina and settled on the Tiger River. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he volunteered, and served until the war ended. He married three times, the last time at the age of eighty-five, and his wife is still living. He had three living children by his first wife, and they are aged men. He was a successful farmer, and although impoverished by the late war, he leaves his widow well provided for. Until within the past three years he has been remarkably active, and in 1884, when at the age of 103, he walked four miles to vote the national Democratic ticket. One or two of his sons, then middle-aged men, were in the Mexican war.

LATER NEWS.

BY the will of William J. Syms, a wealthy New York wholesale gun dealer, $350,000 was left to Roosevelt Hospital to build and endow an operating theatre.

THERE were two cases of sunstroke in Pittsburg, Penn. Thermometer registered 82 degrees.

THREE children of Nathan Powell, of Miners' Mills, Penn., died of typhoid fever within a few hours of each other.

THE 114th anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Mass., was celebrated. About two hundred persons partook of an old fashioned breakfast served in Massachusetts Hall.

SYLVESTER GRUBB, the murderer of Gertie Downey, has been hanged in the jail yard at Vincennes, Ind.

ABRAM W. MARSHALL, a leading citizen and office holder of Lunenburg County, W. Va., formerly one of the richest men in his section, blew out his brains with a shotgun in the presence of his wife.

THE steamboat Everett, a lumber raft boat, was sunk at the head of Otter Island, Iowa, and five of the sixteen persons on board were drowned.

FIVE Mormon missionaries who had formed a colony in Dale County, Ala., to go to Utah, were severely whipped by indignant citizens and driven from the county.

MALACHI ALLEN, a one-armed colored man, and James Mills, half Indian and half colored, were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark. Allen was convicted of murdering Shadrack Peters and Silas Love in the Chickasaw Nation, and Mills killed John Windom, in the Seminole reservation.

FURTHER appointments by President Harrison are: Solon W. Stocking, of Onondaga, N. Y., to be an Examiner-in-Chief in the Patent Office; Ralph W. Wheelock, of Mitchell, Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Mitchell, Dakota; Harrison Kelley, of Jacksonville, Oregon, Receiver of Public Moneys at Drewsey, Oregon; James R. Hayden, of Olympia, Washington Territory, Receiver of Public Moneys at Seattle, Washington Territory; Morris B. Wickersham, of Alabama, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.

ROBERT MCCORMICK, of Chicago, has been appointed Second Secretary of Legation at London. Mr. McCormick is a son-in-law of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington has ended.

NOTICE has been served on the Belgian Government that the doings of the Boulangists in Brussels displease the French Government.

AT an auction sale of Secretary of the Navy Tracy's trotters in New York ninety-nine horses brought $112,960. an average of $1141.

JOHN AND MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, aged nine and five years respectively, sons of a Spratt Hill (Penn.) miner, ate wild parsnips and died an hour or two later.

AFTER a lingering illness Henry George Pearson, Postmaster of New York city, died at Highwood, N. J., at the home of his father-in-law, ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James. He was born in 1842 and had been Postmaster of New York for eight years.

DON SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA, ex-President of Mexico, has died in New York city of bronchitis and pleurisy. Ex-President Lerdo had lived there in retirement since 1876, when he left Mexico on account of political troubles. He was born in Jalapa April 25, 1825.

SEVERAL heavy veins of copper have just been discovered on farms in Wayne County, Penn., and farmers in that section of the State are greatly excited.

THE New Jersey Legislature adjourned sine die.

Two men were killed and three injured in the wreck of a mixed train near Berwick, Ill.

FOREST fires in the interior of Wisconsin destroyed East Depere and Buckabee, both lumbering towns, and did considerable damage to Marion. Loss about $1,000,000.

A FIRE at Denn's Hotel, a cheap lodging house at Detroit, Mich., caused the death of three men and serious injury to a fourth.

MRS. A. H. LUCAS, her two daughters and a hired man were attempting to ford a swollen creek two miles below Carthage, Mo., in a wagon, when the rushing water carried them down stream, drowning the horses and whole party.

THE trouble between the Minneapolis Street Railway Company and its 600 and odd striking employes culminated in a bloody riot, in which upward of fifty persons, including thirty policemen, were more or less injured, two fatally. The rioters were clubbed into submission.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the new British Minister to the United States, has arrived in Washington.

DR. HAMILTON, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, says there will be another general yellow fever scourge in Florida this season, and that there are evidences of it already at Jacksonville and Tampa.

WITH the application of the Civil Service rules to the railway mail service there will be a total of 27,300 offices of the Government under these rules, the list including the departmental, customs, postal and railway mail service.

GENERAL BOULANGER was warned that he must leave Belgium of his own accord or the Government would expel him. He decided to go to London.

A PARTY of Soudanese attacked and defeated some Egyptians who were building a fort at Port Halaib, Egypt. The Egyptians lost ten killed and wounded.

LORD BROMLOW will succeed Lord Londonderry as Viceroy of Ireland.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

MCGLONE is captain of the Detroits.

JIM HART manages the Boston team.

JOE GERHARDT captains Jersey City.

STAGG will pitch for Yale this season.

THE Philadelphia Club is in very bad shape.

THE President of the Columbus (Ohio) Club is a brewer.

DES MOINES, Iowa, is in the field with a strong club.

WISE, formerly of Boston, has signed with Washington.

BROOKLYN has a very strong in as well as a good outfield.

THE Pittsburgs look like a flock of orioles in their gay uniforms.

THE price paid for Morrill and Wise by Washington was $8000.

CAPTAIN ANSON has traded off Ryan for Philadelphia's Fogarty.

CRANE, New York's pitcher, has improved greatly since last season.

THE All-Around-the-World Baseball Tourists traveled 27,679 miles.

SIX business men are at the head of the club at Chattanooga, Tenn.

A PROMINENT physician says the game of baseball produces heart disease.

THE Indianapolis uniforms are dark blue, with orange stockings, belts and caps.

IT is a poor ball player in Pittsburg that hasn't a juvenile club named after him.

CAPTAIN EWING thinks that the New Yorks will play better ball this year than last.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRADLEY, the veteran, has signed with Sioux City, Iowa.

"TOMMY" ESTERBOOK, an ex-New York player, is captaining the Louisville team.

GRANT, the colored player, late of Buffalo, will play with the Cuban Giants this year.

TOLEDO, Ohio, has an amateur league composed of players under nineteen years of age.

THE Kansas City Court of Appeals has decided that playing baseball on Sunday is illegal.

OVER ten thousand persons witnessed the opening American Association game in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, it is said, offered the Cincinnatis $5000 for Catcher Earle's release, but it was refused.

TOMNEY is a great head-first slider. He is considered the best base-runner Louisville ever had.

KROCK and Hutchinson will do most of the pitching for Chicago this season, with Farrell as catcher.

DURELL, of Princeton College, is considered one of the finest fielders in the amateur arena.

CHARLEY KING, of the St. Louis Browns, has got a new curve. It is a zigzag, in and out, up and down.

SIX runs on one hit is a feat recently accomplished by the Worcesters in a game against the Lowells.

OF all countries visited by the Spalding tourists, Italy appeared to be least able to understand baseball.

THE reason John Morrill was released by the Bostons was his refusal to captain the picked nine on Fast Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, with Boyle, Whitney, Shreve and Burdick, will be very strong in the pitcher's box this season.

MANAGER HART fixes the total amount lost by the Western Association last year owing to high salaries at $90,000.

PITCHER RAMSEY, of Louisville, says he even now can't explain his curving; all he knows about it is that he can do it.

JOHN K. TENER, of the All-Americas, was badly wanted in Rome as a model. He was offered $2000 to pose for two months.

BASEBALL cranks are plentiful in Cuba. Over 900 people traveled 140 miles to see a game between Havanna and Matanzas. They occupied three special trains.

FRANK RINGO, the old catcher, who once played with the Detroit, Pittsburg and Philadelphia clubs, took a dose of morphine at Kansas City with fatal effect.

THE New Yorks, by winning, took the entire gate receipts of the first two games with Brooklyn. They won over $5000. The Brooklyns captured the third and last game of the series.

THE Louisville press considers Pete Browning the greatest mystery on the ball field today. After a winter's dissipation and without a day's practice or preparatory training he walks out into left field and plays in perfect style.

A PECULIAR thing happened in a game between the Metropolitan and Commercial teams at Weehawken, N. J. Gough, of the Commercials, allowed twelve runs to be made off him in the first inning. Upon having his arm examined after the game one of the bones was found to have been split.

THE MARKETS.

16

NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 95	@	5 10
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	4 00	@	6 30
Sheep	3 50	@	6 50
Lambs	3 50	@	5 25
Hogs—Live	5 00	@	5 40
Dressed	5	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 45	@	4 65
Patents	5 10	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	85¼	@	88
Rye—State	58	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@	90
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41	@	44
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	39
Mixed Western	30	@	33
Hay—No. 1	80	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.75c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	—	@	27½
Dairy, fair to good	20	@	24
West. Im. Creamery	17	@	23
Factory	10	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	11¼
Skims—Light	5	@	8
Western	9	@	10¾
Eggs—State and Penn	12	@	12½

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 80	@	4 25
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 25	@	4 75
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 00	@	5 05
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	92¼
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	36¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	32½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	70	@	72

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	6 40	@	6 90
Corn—Steamer Yellow	—	@	46½
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@	40
Rye—State	65	@	70

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	5½	@	6¼
Lambs	4½	@	6⅝
Hogs—Northern	5¾	@	6

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, April	91	@	92
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, April	41½	@	42
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	33½
Potatoes—Early Rose	23	@	38
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	27
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

You Need It Now

To impart strength and give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood. We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, book-keepers, teachers, housewives, operatives and others who have been closely confined during the winter and who need a good spring medicine, to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For years at irregular intervals in all seasons I suffered the intolerable burning and itching of blood poisoning by ivy. It would break out on my legs, in my throat and eyes. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, with no thought of it as a special remedy for ivy poisoning, but it has effected a permanent and thorough cure." CALVIN T. SHUTE, Wentworth, N. H.

Purifies the Blood

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down."—LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, and recommend it as the best spring medicine or blood purifier. Our boy is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it."—B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

At no other season does the human system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla as now. The impoverished condition of the blood, the weakening effects of the long, cold winter, the lost appetite, and that tired feeling, all make a good spring medicine absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for this purpose, and increases in popularity every year. Give it a trial.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is the cheapest medicine I can buy."—F. R. RIEDEL, Belleville, Ill.

The Spring Medicine

"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never-failing remedy."—W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Creates an Appetite

"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes the bad taste, relieves my headache and makes me feel greatly refreshed. The two bottles I have used this spring have been worth many dollars to me. I advise all my friends to take it."—JOHN BINNS, 663 43d St., Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

S S S

THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease. MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 29, '88.

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks. Experience of a Prominent Citizen.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1888.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT.

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German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE. 10c. stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

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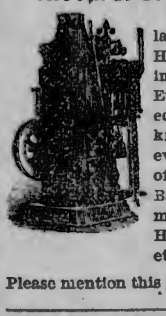

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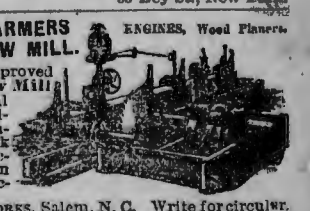

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New York Offices 52 Clinton Place (Eighth St.), or 329 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Bright's Disease, Strictures, Impotency and kindred diseases, no matter of how long standing, or from what cause originating. Ten days' medicines furnished by mail. Send for Book on SPECIAL Diseases. FREE.

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Every number contains nearly 300 advertisements of ladies and gentlemen wanting to correspond for fun or matrimony. Sample copy, 10c. (silver). Address, HEART AND HAND, Chicago, Ill. Large Book, Richly Illustrated. Free with every order.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

WE guarantee no other LAWN MOWER will do the work of the PENNSYLVANIA Lawn Mower or Continental Lawn Mower. LLOYD & SUPPLEE HARDWARE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.

Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catl'gue and samples free. O. E. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

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Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for *Chichester's English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in paste-board boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in *letter*, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

A CELEBRATED POEM.

Every reader of the ITEM has no doubt often read the first six lines of the following poem. Well do we remember in early school days reading them in McGuffey's Eclectic Fourth Reader in connection with the youthful experience of an eminent judge, but the poem in its entirety never came under our notice until a few days ago, when we found it and the story of its composition in an exchange. For the benefit of others who may have also desired to learn it all, we publish it:

David Everett was a distant relative of the late Edward Everett. He was born in Princeton, Mass., in 1769. In the winter previous to entering Dartmouth College, in 1791, when a teacher in the gram. mar school at New Ipswich, he prepared this little poem to be recited at an exhibition got up in the academy style, composed expressly for Ephraim H. Farrar, to be spoken by him on the occasion, when only seven years of age:

You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage;
And if I chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by;
Large streams from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow;
And though I now am small and young,
Of judgment weak, and feeble tongue,
Yet all great learned men, like me,
Once learned to read their A B C.
But why may not Columbia's soil
Rear men as great as Britain's isle—
Exceed what Greece and Rome have done,
Or any other land beneath the sun?
Mayn't Massachusetts boast as great
As any other sister State?
Or where's the town, go far and near,
That does not find a rival here?
Or where's the boy but three feet high
Who's made improvement more than I?
These thoughts inspire my youthful mind
To be the greatest of mankind;
Great, not like Cæsar, stained with blood,
But only great as I am good.

TO KILL POTATO BEETLES.

The last brood of the potato beetle, which usually appear late in summer, crawl into the ground or under old rubbish and remain there in a semi-torpid state through the winter. As the ground becomes warmed by the sun in spring, these torpid beetles revive and come out in search of food, and the females lay their eggs upon the first potato leaf appearing above ground. By gathering the beetles as they appear and destroying them we are enabled to check the increase in numbers of the first or new brand of the season, for every one of the old female beetle that escapes destruction will lay from eight to twelve hundred eggs. Unless you are very watchful some of the old beetles will escape, and their eggs and the young grubs will be found a few weeks later on the potato plant, and then should commence the usual mode of destroying them by dusting the potatoes with Paris green mixed with plaster of Paris or common flour. One pound of the poison mixed with thirty of flour will be sufficiently strong to kill either the grubs or full-grown beetles feebing upon the plants. Should another or later brood of beetles appear, apply more poison, and continue to use it on the plants as long as any insects are found on them. If your neighbors will practice the same warfare on this insect few or none at all will be seen the following year. But in almost every neighborhood there will be one or more farmers who will neglect applying poisons to their potatoes, and as a result thousands of these insects escape and infest the grounds of the most vigilant and painstaking cultivators of the soil.
—*New York Sun.*

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Telephone Connection. Yours resp'y.,
A. S. WELCH, Mount Union, Penn'a.

A Few Pointers.

Give your team a full hour at noon for taking its food and rest.

Down in Texas, they call a mule "the power behind the throne."

A Texas ranch property has been sold in England for $2,500,000.

Keep no farm hands that are unkind to children or who abuse cattle.

To conquer hard times and poverty, make your land more productive.

Corn that is too thick won't ear well, nor will the ears develop properly.

Chief Use of Fertilizers.

The chief use of fertilizers is to supply plant food which crops need and soil fails to furnish.

But the indirect action of fertilizers in improving the mechanical condition of the soil and rendering its stores of plant food available is often very important. Hence cheap materials, like bone and plaster, are frequently more profitable than manure or artificial fertilizers.

Plants vary greatly with respect to their demand for food, their capabilities of gathering the ingredients from soil and air, and the effect of different fertilizers upon their growth. Hence, the proper fertilizer in a given case depends upon the crop as well as upon the soil. The only ingredients of plant food which we need to consider in commercial fertilizers are potash, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen. Of this list, magnesia is generally abundant, even in "worn-out" soils. Sulphuric acid and lime are more often deficient, and hence one reason of the good effect so often observed from the application of lime and plaster. The remaining substances, the phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash, are the most important ingredients of our commercial fertilizers, because of both their scarcity in the soil and their high cost.

The chief use of commercial fertilizers, guano, phosphates, bone, potash, salts, and special fertilizers prepared by formulæ for different crops is to supply nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.

These materials are expensive, but the right ones in the right places are nevertheless very profitable. But the same fertilizers in other places may bring little or no return.

It is not good economy to supply the lacking ones in the cheapest way. Farmers cannot afford to use commercial fertilizers at random. No more can they afford to have their crops fail when a small outlay for the proper fertilizer would bring a bountiful harvest. And it is time that they understood these facts, the reasons, and how to make use of them.

The only way to find out what soils want is to study them by careful observations and experiments. Success in farming, as in other business, requires the use of brains.

Prof. Atwater stated as illustrating these fundamental principles, that near Middletown there is a farm on which phosphate and nitrogen have very little effect, while potash is very effectual. On a farm in another direction potash has little effect, but phosphate has. In other cases they work in combination.

We are deplorably in the dark as to why plants differ in their feeding capacities. Leguminous crops gather nitrogen; why is it? Clover takes away twice as much nitrogen from the soil as wheat—a result opposite to what theory would lead us to expect, and experiment is desired to give light on this point.—*Prof. Atwater before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

MANNERS FOR BOYS.

In the street—Hat lifted when you are saying "good-by" or "how do you do?" Also when offering a lady a seat or acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with any one you walk with. Always preceed a lady up-stairs, but ask if you shall preceed her in going through a crowd or public place.

At the street door—Hat off the moment you step into a house or private office.

Let a lady pass first, always, unless she asks you to preceed her.

In the parlor—Stand still till every lady in the room, also other people, are seated.

Rise, if a lady enters the room after you are seated, and stand until she takes her seat.

Look people straight in the face when they are speaking to you.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

In the dining-room—Take your seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with your knife, ring or spoon.

Do not take your napkin up in a bunch in your hand.

Eat as fast or as slow as others, and finish the course when they do.

Do not ask to be excused before others, unless the reason is imperative.

Rise when ladies leave the room, and stand till they are out.

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